

## ARMY



## NAVY

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## THE CADETS OF 1868.

THE system of appointment to the Military Academy from Congressional Districts has often been, as is well known, badly abused. In some cases Congressmen are so thoroughly bored with applications as to hastily appoint, without examination, some importunate seeker, for the simple, selfish purpose of getting rid of the subject. In other cases, the appointing power is carefully nursed and reckoned up as a political perquisite, to be used for party and personal ends, and to be turned to account for a political (sometimes, it is said, for a pecuniary) *quid pro quo*. General SICKLES, in New York, some time ago, threw open his appointment to the Academy for a competition among the worthiest. The result was the nomination of O'ROURKE, who justified this course by leading his class, taking off the highest honors, and distinguishing himself among the Engineers, till he fell gallantly fighting on a Virginia battle-field. Other Congressmen, like Hon. Messrs. ODELL and HUNTER, of New York, have distinguished themselves by similar competitive appointments to the Naval Academy. A week ago, Hon. DEMAS BARNES, of the same State, threw open his power of appointment to the Military Academy for the Second Congressional District, asking written applications for the post of cadet, until the 18th inst., from the sons of his constituents. The same thing may be taking place in other States; and the time will probably come when admission, both to West Point and Annapolis, will go by merit, not by favor.

Now, the effect of these changes in system is to raise the standard of qualification for admission at the two Academies. For a score of years the complaint of the officers of these institutions has been that the young men who came to them were not well enough prepared, in general, for the course of study. That is to say, a full year would have to be wasted in teaching those rudimentary branches which ought to have been acquired before matriculation. The only possible way to obviate this difficulty is to throw open the Academies to competitive examination. The Congressional appointment is a nuisance and nonsense. It presupposes an equal and uniform distribution, every year, of youth of military tastes and talents over the Union, so that one can be found in every District of every State, no more and no less. If a NAPOLEON or a GUSTAVUS were to apply to a Congressman, and the cadetship were filled, he must be turned away, even though on a competitive examination, he would have led the list. To this hampering custom of geographical distribution must be added the evils of patronage, politics, family and friendly influence, business bargaining, and what not, which sometimes get unworthy youth into the Academy and keep their betters out.

However, it is a clear and cheery fact that all recent tendencies are toward throwing wide open to all comers the doors of the Military Academy, letting

him enter first who is fittest to enter, and letting every applicant stand or fall on his intrinsic merits. The spirit of the times is in favor of competitive examinations, and that is almost a synonyme, certainly a pre-requisite, for the elevation of the standard of admission, and by consequence of the standard of progress and of graduation. As a significant sign, Mr. BARNES, in his public note just referred to, requires the applicant physically to be "five feet in height, perfect in teeth, sight and physique, free from any deformity or disease, and in perfect health;" and morally he must be "a good English scholar, ready, fluent, and capable of bearing a most thorough examination." The successful candidate will enter in 1868.

During the present week, also, the list of candidates selected by the PRESIDENT for the Naval and Military Academies will probably be completed. We doubt not that the appointments are wise and just. Last Summer, Congress passed an important resolution for the raising of the standard of scholarship at the Military Academy. The age of admission was fixed as between seventeen and twenty-two years, with an extension to twenty-four years in favor of those who had served a year in the Army. Again, cadets were required to be appointed (except to vacancies from death or other unusual cause) a year in advance of their admission, so giving time for additional preparation for entry after appointment. Yet again, to the old qualifications for admission were added a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of this country, and of the history of the United States. Above all, however, the third section of the act provides in set terms for an approximation to competitive examination. It provides, in substance, that the person authorized to nominate cadets shall nominate five persons from his district, of whom one shall be selected from the candidates, according to their respective merits and qualifications, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe. On the same principle, the PRESIDENT, instead of nominating ten at large as formerly, henceforth nominates fifty, to be "examined under like regulations," and the ten reported as "most meritorious and best qualified" shall be appointed, except that not more than two can come from one State the same year.

Here we have a long step toward perfect freedom and fairness in admission to the national military school. Some final strides remain to be taken, the chief of which will be to do away with appointments altogether, so as to make the tourney free to all comers. However, much is already achieved. Our impression is that the appointments just made by the PRESIDENT are of the sort here specified, namely, the best ten in fifty, who will only enter in 1868, the year after the appointment. It will be interesting to know how the entering class of that year will compare in attainment with its predecessors. Should it greatly surpass them, so allowing a higher class of studies to be pursued at the outset, doubtless more radical changes in the same direction will promptly follow.

THE irrepressible H. R. POLLARD lately got ready a bellows wherewith to blow up afresh the smouldering ashes of sectionalism, so as to "fire the Southern heart" again in the good old style. This bellows was in the shape of a lecture on the extremely new and unhackneyed theme of the "Chivalry of the South." Unhappily, General WILLCOX, holding a sub-command in the "District" where the said Irre-

pressible resides, cut the bellows, so to speak, and let the wind out before it had fired a single heart. General WILLCOX forbade Mr. P. to let his light shine on the subject of Southern chivalry. While this repression is a "crowning mercy" to the unfortunate beings who would have been the auditors, it has made the orator himself at once indignant and inconsolable. Thus cut down in the flower of his eloquence, and with the blossom of his wit and wisdom untimely nipped in the bud, poor POLLARD is a pollard indeed. He is a stalk lopped off, a blighted being.

We are inclined to doubt whether POLLARD was quite worth the powder General WILLCOX wasted. Suffered to talk, he would probably have drowned himself in the flood of his own eloquence. But now that, on the contrary, he has been forced by a "military despotism" to "cork up," he will not only be preserved from a watery grave, but will likely be canonized as a victim to the "SHERMAN bill." He will probably go to work instantly to build another oratorical monument to the "Martyrs of the South," making himself the chief corner-stone. Of course, General WILLCOX, who doubtless got a peep into the volcanic depths of the lecture, knows better than we how much of an incendiary document it was, and how much its author needed to be smothered under an extinguisher. But, what tropes, what metaphors, what hyperbole, apostrophe, climax, what scintillations, coruscations, nay, very auroras of rhetoric have we not lost! Under his general theme of Southern chivalry, the impassioned author might have swept the field of war from Libby to Andersonville, from Belle Isle to Fort Pillow. On the wings of imagination, he could once more have burst out of Canada upon the Vermont farmers, burned crowded hotels in New York, spread yellow fever and small-pox at Wilmington, sat in council with GRENDEL in Chicago, hurled "his own niggers" upon the Federal Colonel SHAW at Fort Wagner, hanged again the forty white soldiers at Kingston, penned glowing Confederate accounts of victories in the field, hunted Tennessee Unionists with bloodhounds; in short, the thousand great historic feats of the aforesaid chivalry could have been set forth with gorgeousness of imagery and tropical luxuriance of diction. We hardly know whether it was wise in a military point of view to repress Mr. POLLARD, but the act will have a ghostly benediction from the manes of LINDLEY MURRAY and QUINTILIAN.

WE wish the Adjutant-General's Department could find time and inclination to give the Army a new edition of the Regulations, revised to date. The edition of 1863 only serves to lead officers astray, so often has it been changed by General Orders from the Adjutant-General's Department. It is not a matter of grave consequence to the staff departments and corps where complete files are accessible, but the great number of line officers, especially those recently appointed, cannot obtain these orders, nor should they be put to the trouble and annoyance of searching through files of orders for several years for instructions concerning the duties devolving upon them daily. The edition of 1863 was not very creditable to the Department, but there was then a pressing necessity, without, perhaps, adequate time for preparation. If there is still such a pressure of business in the Adjutant-General's Office as to forbid any attempt to prepare a new edition, let a board of officers be convened for the purpose. We have no doubt that they would satisfy the Army at large, at least as well as the Adjutant-General's Department has done heretofore.



## THE ARMY.

CAPTAIN JAMES P. W. NEILL, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at the Headquarters of the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in camp near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., charged with "disobedience of orders." The specifications to this charge set forth that Captain NEILL having been officially informed by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. DODGE, Major Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, commanding post of Fort Sedgwick, C. T., that the commanding officer's quarters was his office for the duty specified in Paragraph 43, Revised Regulations, and having been directed by Lieutenant-Colonel DODGE to report at said office, when officer of the day, did fail to obey said order. The second specification to this charge sets forth that the accused having failed to report as above stated, and having been sent for by his commanding officer and required to account for such failure, did refuse to obey such order unless it were given him in writing. To this charge and specification the accused pleaded guilty which plea the Court confirmed, and sentenced the accused to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander, adding:

The Court is thus lenient on account of the grave doubt existing in the minds of certain members of the Court, as to the legality of the order disobeyed by the accused, and on account of the evident mitigating circumstances set forth in the statement of the accused.

Brevet Major-General AUGER, Commanding Department of the Platte, makes the following remarks upon the case:

The proceedings and findings of the Court, in the case of Captain JAMES P. W. NEILL, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, are approved. The sentence is confirmed, though not regarded as at all commensurate with the offences of which he stands convicted. After a careful examination of the record, the reviewing officer fails to discover any of the "evident mitigating circumstances," alluded to in the sentence, and he is very confident that none exist. Accepting the accused's plea of "Guilty," to a well-defined and well-recognized military offence of a very serious character, and receiving no explanatory testimony, on the part of the prosecution, the duty of the Court was plain; but it appears to have permitted its mind to become confused by a specious defence, and to have mistaken a sentimental conceit for a principle. To establish that a commanding officer must select his office or his quarters agreeably to the likes or dislikes of his subordinates, before they are to obey his orders, is certainly a novel idea, but it is a legitimate sequence of the "grave doubts existing in the minds of certain members of the Court as to the legality of the order disobeyed" in the case. In executing the sentence of the Court, such as it is, the Commanding General cannot but remember that, only a short time since, he directed the withdrawal of serious charges against the same officer, in the hope that his subsequent conduct would justify the act. He regrets to find that his leniency was misplaced.

It is unfortunate for Captain NEILL that he is possessed of such delicate sensibilities, for, if he finds it so very painful to report to his commanding officer because in joint occupation of public quarters with an officer personally inimical to him, his military career does not promise to be either a very pleasant or a very useful one.

He will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

Brevet Major-General NELSON A. MILES, Colonel Fortieth U. S. Infantry, on the 26th ult., issued the following circular order:

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 173, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., April 6, 1867, and General Orders No. 12, current series, Headquarters Second Military District, the undersigned hereby assumes the duties of Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of North Carolina. All orders, rules and regulations, heretofore issued for the government of the Bureau, will be continued in force until further orders. The utmost diligence will be required of all officers, agents, and employees of this Bureau in the discharge of their official duties. It is confidently believed that a perfect system can be instituted whereby all classes can be mutually benefited, and industry, economy, and order made to prevail where vagrancy and want now exist. The prejudices which have existed to some extent against the interests and harmonious workings of this Bureau, it is hoped, will be speedily overcome. An institution, the chief objects of which are to protect, comfort, and elevate the oppressed and destitute, encourage energy and enterprise, afford the blessings of education and religious instruction to a people, must commend itself to the favor of all candid and generous citizens.

GENERAL Orders No. 7, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial, in the case of several private. Among others tried by the Court was private WM. H. REHN, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was charged with "conduct to the prejudice good order and military discipline." The specification under this charge was as follows:

In this, that he, Private WILLIAM H. REHN, of Company E, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, did take from the hospital of the detachment, at various times, rations and fuel belonging to the sick of the command, and did dispose of the same without authority. All this at Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tenn., from March 1st to March 26, 1867.

The accused pleaded in bar of trial on this specification:

"That the same does not set forth any specific offence, and is so vague and uncertain in point of time that it does not admit of a particular defence, and prays the Court to reject it," and cited in support of said plea Holt's Digest, title "Specification," paragraph 8."

The accused pleaded to the charge "That there is no specification to sustain, and prays the Court to reject the

same." The Court sustained the plea of the accused to the specification and rejected it "for uncertainty and double pleading," and also sustained his plea to the charge and rejected it "for want of specification." Major General THOMAS, Commanding the Department makes the following remarks on the case:

The action of the Court in the case of Private WILLIAM H. REHN, of Company E, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is approved. The carelessness of the officer who preferred the charges cannot be too strongly condemned. The valuable time of the Court was consumed by considering a vague charge and specification, which set forth no specific offence. The Judge-Advocate should have endeavored to correct the specification before arraignment of the prisoner, and if unable to do so he would have been justifiable in not bringing the case before the Court. Private REHN will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

LIEUTENANT ALEX. M. MASSIE, Veteran Reserve Corps, has recently been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Bayou Sara, La., charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and having being found "not guilty," but "guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," was sentenced "to forfeit to the United States, the sum of two hundred and three dollars, the amount unlawfully retained by him, to be suspended from all rank and pay for the period of two months, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Commanding General." Major-General SHERIDAN makes the following remarks on the case:

The finding of the Court in the case of Lieutenant ALEXANDER M. MASSIE, Veteran Reserve Corps, is disapproved as the specifications which were proven fully sustained the original charge.

The sentence of the Court on its own finding upon the specifications is an inadequate punishment for the acts committed by Lieutenant MASSIE, which richly merit dismissal; but the Major-General Commanding can only approve the sentence of the Court in order to secure to the government monies unlawfully retained by him. Lieutenant MASSIE would do well, while he remains an officer of the Army, to care for honor and character, as such, rather than dishonor his position by using it in the manner it was proven he has done.

THE Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to Mississippi, and the following are the assignments of posts and companies: Regimental Headquarters and four companies (B, D, H and K), Grenada; two companies (C and G), Holly Springs; two companies (E and I), Corinth; two companies (A and F), Columbus. Companies commenced leaving Nashville, on the 27th instant. Brevet Major-General A. V. KAUTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry, will command the post at Grenada; Brevet Major N. L. DYKEMAN, Holly Springs; Captain HUGH THEAKER, Corinth; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. GAY, Columbus.

THE inquiry having been made of the Second Auditor, whether officers appointed to fill vacancies in old regiments of the Army are entitled to travel pay for attending their examination, as authorized to appointees in new regiments under the act of July 24, 1865, he has decided that, under that law, the peace establishment of the Army consisted of sixty regiments, and any person commissioned in either of these regiments, whether old or new, is entitled to the benefit of the twenty-fourth section of the above named act.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, Commanding Department of the Missouri, has directed that until further orders, Fort Riley or Fort Harker (instead of Fort Larned, as provided in General Orders No. 29, current series, from Department Headquarters), is designated as the point of rendezvous for trains en route to Colorado and New Mexico, via the Arkansas River, as the route to Fort Larned is not now considered safe for trains, unless they have a sufficient escort.

On the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, an extra issue of adamant candles will be allowed, as follows:

To the headquarters of a military department not exceeding thirty pounds per month. To the headquarters of a military district, not exceeding twenty pounds per month. To the headquarters of a military sub-district, not exceeding ten pounds per month.

It is reported that the companies of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry now on duty in the Indian nation are to be relieved by companies of one of the new regiments of colored troops. The entire regiment will be distributed throughout the Fourth Military District, comprising of States of Arkansas and Mississippi.

HELENA has been made one of the depots for supplying the destitute in the South, under the resolution of Congress appropriating \$500,000 as a special relief fund. The counties of St. Francis, Crittenden, Mississippi, Desha, Phillips, and Monroe, Ark., will be furnished from the depot at Helena, in charge of Brevet Major H. SWEENEY.

CIRCULAR No. 4, from the Surgeon-General's Office, gives a plan for the erection of a Post Hospital of twenty-four beds which has been approved by the Secretary of War. These hospitals, however, are not to be constructed without special authority from the War Department.

## NEW BOOKS.

WE have a long list of new publications which have been for some time accumulating upon our hands, for notice. With the single exception of General LIPPITT's "Treatise on Entrenchments," all of these are beyond the ordinary reach of our discussion. We had occasion, sometime since, to comment at length on General LIPPITT's "Tactical Use of the Three Arms," and his present work, like its predecessor, is the result of practical observation during the war, as well as of theoretical study on the part of its author, who was, in the Department of Engineering, a pupil of Professor MAHAN, to whom his work is dedicated. It is a brief, but comprehensive statement of all that needs to be known upon the subject by any except professional engineers. All the principles of the art of field fortification are clearly explained, with copious illustrations drawn from military history, especially from the operations of our late war; the whole made plain by diagrams. The problems are solved by the few rules of arithmetic, instead of by a resort, as heretofore, to fluxions or the higher algebra; and in every respect the work is adapted to academical instruction, and the use of those who desire to obtain a clear comprehension of the general principles of engineering without the study required for a thorough understanding of the science in all of its details.

Not strictly military, but somewhat german to their controversy to the art of war, we come next to religious works, which we are glad to commend, in this particular instance, as more free than usual from the taint of sectarian bitterness. SWEDENBORG, in his "Athanasian Creed," does indeed deal heavy blows at the established creed of Protestant theology, but his warfare is a legitimate one. As the doctrine he assails has the advantage of venerable position, the conflict has the interest that always attaches to a well-directed attack against a strong defence. SWEDENBORG assumes the extreme Christian position; asserting the claims of Christ as not only a part of a Triune God, but as God alone—the single and only deity, gathering in himself "all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." He was a pioneer in the contest which has been growing during the last century, and shaping itself more and more to the distinct issue between Christ as God alone, and Christ as only man, partaking of the Divine nature, if at all, only as each of us "created in the divine image" shares that nature in a greater or less degree with him.

Dr. SCHENKEL's book is an argument on this subject from the rationalistic point of view, dealing with the Christian records as mere historical documents, which are to be sifted with critical acumen for a comprehension of the nature and mission of Him, with whom originated those mighty forces that have moved so large a part of the world for the past eighteen centuries. The Layman's observations on the authenticity of the Gospels, follow the lead of SWEDENBORG in asserting the claim of the Bible to inspiration, in the most positive sense of the breathing into it of the Divine ideas. In his "Heaven and Hell," SWEDENBORG has departed from the ordinary method of theological speculation on the things beyond us; and, with the bold assurance of an original explorer, gives us with circumstance and detail, an account of the wonders of the inner world, from "things seen and heard." It is a pleasant land he sketches as the home of those who are borne on the Heavenly muster-rolls. The lectures on Natural Theology are an able and interesting presentation of the argument which nature offers in support of revealed religion, which is recognized by the author as after all the only source from whence proceeds the knowledge of the higher truths of our spiritual being. "Benedicite" is the American reprint of a work by an intelligent English physician, the object of which is to offer a series of illustrations of the beneficence and greatness of God as they are suggested by the words of the Benedicite of the Episcopal service. The illustrations are drawn from nature, and present the results of modern scientific investigation in a popular form without the obscurity of abstract terms of science. The beautiful style in which this edition is presented is in keeping with the well-known good taste of the American publisher.

Of the poems, the most noticeable are those of Miss JONES, and the two PRATTS (husband and wife). The former show some power of versification, but are chiefly remarkable for the patriotic glow they have taken from our late national contest, making—

The air mad with the rushing of balls—  
With the shrieking of shells and the crashing of walls.

And telling us how—

Washington's spirit rejoices on high  
O'er Sumter the flag of his love to defy.

The poems of Mr. and Mrs. PRATT, though not of the highest order, have many touches of graceful and poetical feeling and expression, which place them much beyond the average of similar productions.

The character of the other works is, to some extent, indicated by their titles. "The Literary Life of JAMES K.



PAULINE," is a son's tribute to the memory of a father, who was one of the pioneers of American literature, whose career extends over sixty years of the formative period of American literature. The series of papers from the "Scalpel" are in the incisive and independent style characteristic of their author, and of the publication of which he is the editor. They are all of them readable. The name of the author of "Robert Severne" is familiar to the Army, under associations somewhat different from those of light literature, in which he evidently makes his first essay.

LITERARY LIFE OF JAMES K. PAULDING. Compiled by his son, William J. Paulding. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.  
 BACK-BONE. Photographed from the Scalpel, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. New York: Robert M. De Witt, 13 Frankfort street.  
 THE DEATHS AND THE DAVENANTS. A story of the civil war. By the author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family." New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway.

THE DEAD LETTER. An American Romance. By Seeley Regester. New York: Beadle & Co.

FOOT-PRINTS OF A LETTER-CARRIER; OR, A History of the World's Correspondence. By James Rees, Clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ROBERT SEVERNE. A novel. By William A. Hammond. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

POEMS BY AMANDA T. JONES. Printed at the Riverside Press. New York.

WOMAN FREED. By Edgar Lewis Wakeman. Author's edition. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon.

STREETS AND OTHER POEMS BY L. New York: Carleton, 130 Grand street (late Budd & Carleton).

POEMS IN SUNSHINE AND FIRELIGHT. By John James Platt. Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll & Co.

THE HEATS AT WASHINGTON AND OTHER POEMS. By John James Platt and Sarah M. Bryan Platt. New York: Walter Low, 823 Broadway.

THE CHRISTIAN HYMNAL. HYMNS with tunes for the services of the church. Compiled and edited by Rev. Frank Sewall. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A TREATISE ON INTRICACIES. By Francis J. Lippett, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, late Colonel 2d California Infantry, author of Tactical Use of the Three Arms: D. Van Nostrand.

THE CHARACTER OF JESUS PORTRAYED. By Dr. Daniel Schenkel, Professor of Theology, Heidelberg. Translated from the third German edition, with introduction and notes, by W. H. Furness, D. D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

HAVEN AND ITS WONDERS, AND HELL. From things heard and seen. By Emanuel Swedenborg. Originally published in Latin in London in 1758. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE ATLANTEAN CHURCH. By Emanuel Swedenborg.

EMERIGITE. Illustrations of the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in His works. By G. Chaplin Child, M. D. New York: J. P. Putnam & Son.

LECTURES ON NATURAL THEOLOGY; OR, Nature and the Bible from the same Author. Delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, by P. A. Chadbourn, A. M., M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE GOSPELS. By a Layman. Chicago: Myers & Chandler.

THE LATE BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WINTHROP.

THE SENATE at its last session conferred the brevet of Major-General of the U. S. Army, on Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Winthrop, Captain Twelfth United States Infantry, who was killed on the 1st of April, 1865, at the battle of Five Forks, while in command of the brigade of Regulars, Fifth Corps. General Winthrop was only in his twenty-sixth year at the time of his death and had been in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac had been engaged, from the first battle of Bull Run to the last decisive action at Five Forks. A work recently published, entitled "With General Sheridan in Lee's last Campaign," in its description of that battle gives the following account of his death: On the left of Ayres' division was the brigade of the young and brave General Winthrop, who rode into the woods as jauntily as if they held no danger, decidedly the best dressed man on the field. Catching sight of him as he advanced, General Sheridan sent a staff officer to tell him that he would probably encounter the right of our cavalry, and warned him to be careful of firing upon them by mistake. Bullets were clapping through the branches about him, but Winthrop, who was calmly smoking a fresh cigar, smiled pleasantly, and said he understood the position of the cavalry and would keep a sharp lookout for them; then turning his horse he called out for them: "Move in lively there, men! move in lively!" and was hardly lost among the trees before he was struck down mortally wounded. From right to left the whole division is now engaged, great shocks of musketry thundering back and forth through the dark woods, and now moving forward, our men for the first time see the opposing force, strongly posted in a fortified line perpendicular to the White Oak road; then there is a charge—a simultaneous rush—and our men are soon on the works, sweeping all before them, and the left flank of the enemy is broken up past mending. Ayres' division captured all who defended it."

Major General Sheridan wrote the following letter, soliciting the brevet:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 15, 1867.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to request that the brevet of Major-General U. S. Army, be conferred upon the late Brigadier-General Frederick Winthrop, Captain Twelfth Infantry, killed at the battle of Five Forks.

I cannot but speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of that young officer, and in compliment to his family and friends, and in honor to the memory of a brave soldier, I ask a favorable consideration of this application.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. Army.

The following is a list of officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, in session at Louisville, Ky.: First Lieutenant Josiah A. Sheetz, Thirtieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John J. Clague, Fortieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Earl Rogers, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Andrew Mahoney, Forty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John Scott, Thirtieth Infantry; Captain F. T. Bennett, Thirtieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. D. Humason, Thirtieth Infantry.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted Brevet Colonel E. C. Mason, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted First Lieutenant George H. Cram, Adjutant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days has been granted Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days has been granted to First Lieutenant John F. Mount, Third regiment of Artillery.

FIRST Lieutenant S. Hersey, Veteran Reserve Corps, is stationed at Luna Landing, Chicot County, Ark., Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

BREVET Major George L. Porter, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty in the Department of Dakota.

CAPTAIN H. T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been granted permission to delay rejoining his regiment until the result of his trial by Court-martial is made known.

FIRST Lieutenant J. W. Davidson, Veteran Reserve Corps, lately on duty at Helena, Ark., in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, has resigned.

FIRST Lieutenant Dyer, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, has been ordered on duty as agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Madison, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, from the 5th instant, with permission to apply for an extension of the same, has been granted First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First U. S. Artillery.

BREVET Major Harry C. Cushing, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, has received leave of absence for twenty days, from Headquarters Department of Washington.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned home on the 2d instant from Chicago, Ill., where he went to attend the wedding of General Strong.

BREVET Major-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, has returned to Washington from Philadelphia, where he has been for some time under the medical treatment of his father.

JOSIAH A. Sheetz, First Sergeant First U. S. Infantry, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, and has passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, in session at Louisville, Ky.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prime, Captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report for duty in the Bureau of Civil Affairs, District of Texas, at Galveston, Texas.

BREVET Brigadier-General Joseph Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery, is announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Commissary of Musters, and Discharge Officer of the Department of Washington.

BREVET Major H. E. Stansbury, Twenty-eighth Infantry, has reopened a recruiting station at Davenport, Iowa, and relieved Brevet Captain Alston, Twelfth Infantry, of his branch rendezvous at Clinton, Iowa.

THE officers on duty at Helena, Ark., are Brevet Major H. Sweeney, in charge of station, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Elliott. There is a detachment of the Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry on duty at this station.

CHAPLAIN Elijah Guion, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., and report to his regimental commander for duty.

LIEUTENANT O. Wetmore, Jr., Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is in New York on leave of absence. Lieutenant Wetmore, who has been stationed for some time past at Fort Arbuckle, Ind. Territory, was formerly Major of the Thirtieth New York Heavy Artillery.

GENERAL E. O. C. Ord has been officially relieved of the duties of Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Arkansas, by Colonel Charles H. Smith, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Little Rock, Ark.

BREVET Captain James Lancaster, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, having been appointed Adjutant of his regiment, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Hooker, commanding Department of the Lakes.

BREVET Major J. B. Campbell, Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of Washington, and will join his company at Battery Rodgers, Va., reporting his arrival, by letter, to the commanding officer, First District.

IN compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 16, 1867, Second Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been directed to report to Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, for assignment to duty on regimental recruiting service.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Surgeon-General's Office, his services being no longer needed, Hospital Chaplain William Vaux is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to date April 29, 1867.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Woodward and Brevet Major William Thomson, Assistant Surgeons U. S. Army, have been detailed to represent the Medical Department U. S. Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, Rhode Island on the 6th day of May, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from the Headquarters Department of the East. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, Surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Lewis

Smith, Third U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant William Arthur, Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. W. Harrold, Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, Third U. S. Artillery; Captain Watson Webb, Third U. S. Artillery, is appointed Judge-Advocate.

BREVET Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, Surgeon, has been directed, in addition to his present duties, to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Milhan, Surgeon, to retire disabled officers convened by Special Orders No. 619, Nov. 27, 1866, from the Headquarters of the Army.

By direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon C. Easton, Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General Department of the Missouri, has been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, to date from March 1, 1867.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL William M. Beebe, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, and Brevet Major William J. Dawes, Captain Twenty-third regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service, the former to date April 16th, and the latter January 16, 1867.

FIRST Lieutenant T. M. K. Smith, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, en route to join his command, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, has been detached from his regiment and ordered to report without delay to Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, for assignment to duty in the Sub-district of the Rio Grande.

SECOND Lieutenant Horace Binney, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as supervisor of the Board of Registers for the Parishes of St. Helena, Livingston, Washington, and St. Tammany, La.; and First Lieutenant William J. Driggs, same regiment, has been detached and appointed in his place. Lieutenant Driggs will report in person to the Acting Assistant Inspector-General at General Sheridan's headquarters for instructions.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. J. Milhan, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the Commanding General Third Military District, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Getty, Surgeon, as Medical Director. Surgeon Getty, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort McHenry, Maryland, for duty as Post Surgeon, and by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of Washington.

FIRST Lieutenant A. B. Bonnaffon, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, having been assigned to Company I, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, by virtue of Special Orders No. 35, current series, from Headquarters Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Indianola, Texas, and relieve Second Lieutenant Charles Cresson, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, now in command of said company. Lieutenant Cresson, upon being so relieved, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

CAPTAIN Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with Special Orders No. 6, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 3, 1867, has been directed to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as military storekeeper. Captain Van Antwerp will report en route to Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, at Galveston, Texas.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, on Saturday, the 4th day of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, Major Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General Pitcairn Morrison, Colonel U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant T. W. Custer, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

A MILITARY Commission was directed to assemble at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 30th ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Infantry; Brevet Major J. J. Upham, Captain Sixth Infantry; Captain C. M. Bailey, Sixth Infantry; Captain W. Welsh, Fortieth Infantry; First Lieutenant S. Baker, R. Q. M., Sixth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hinks, Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to meet at the Headquarters Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, on the 18th ult. Detail for the Court: Captain Alexander J. Dallas, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Captain Eugene Wells, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles H. Whittlesey, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James Jackson, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James S. Tompkins, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. S. B. Keyes, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Murrin, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Edgar C. Bowen, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, Colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel E. Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major William Ludlow, Captain Corps of Engineers; Brevet Captain H. McQuiston, Second Lieutenant U. S. Army; Captain E. Bloodgood, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Milton Thompson, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE APRIL 27, 1867.

APRIL 27.—The permission to delay granted Captain W. M. Taylor, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 168, April 4, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended ten days. The telegraph order of the 26th instant, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant T. W. Morrison, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay reporting for duty for thirty days, is hereby confirmed. At the expiration of that time he will report to the commanding officer of his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi.

So much of Special Orders No. 547, November 2, 1866, from this office, as granted E. R. Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for six months, to date from May 1, 1867, is hereby revoked and the following substituted: Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Captain E. R. Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

Captain William McK. Dunn, Jr., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, will report for duty with his regiment on the 1st of May, 1867.

The telegraph order of the 26th instant, from this office, directing the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to forward fifteen recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps to Hart Island, New York Harbor, for assignment to the Forty-second U. S. Infantry, is hereby confirmed.

APRIL 29.—Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, is hereby assigned to the Command of the Department of the Columbia, with authority to relieve Brevet Major-General Steele, Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry, at any time between now and the 1st day of November, 1867, and with permission to delay in the meantime in Louisville, Kentucky. General Steele, on being relieved, is allowed six months delay in reporting to his Regimental Headquarters. This order will take effect from April 15, 1867.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits from the general recruiting depots to regiments have been complied with, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of sixty-five recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward it under proper charge to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the Fourth U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay granted Second Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 168, March 29, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended a sufficient time to enable him to reach his regiment at Austin, Texas.

APRIL 30.—Permission to delay ten days in New York City, before complying with Special Orders No. 213, April 25, 1867, from this office, directing him to report to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster.

Special Orders No. 21, dated Headquarters, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, Macon, Georgia, March 30, 1867, announcing the transfers of First Lieutenant Robert Harrison (Brevet Captain), from Company C to Company I, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, and First Lieutenant George S. Spalding, from Company I to Company C, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, is hereby approved.

By direction of the President, Major J. H. McArthur, U. S. Army (relieved), is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service the recruiting property and funds for which he is responsible.

Permission to await orders until otherwise directed is hereby granted Brevet Major-General Thomas J. Wood, Colonel Second U. S. Cavalry.

The following transfers in the Third U. S. Artillery, are hereby announced: Captain D. R. Ransom (Brevet Colonel), from Company L to Battery C; Captain Erskine Gittings (Brevet Major), from Battery C to Company L; Captain Abram C. Wildrick (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), from Company F to Battery E; Captain Lawrence Kip, (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), from Battery E to Company F. Brevet Colonel Ransom will, without delay, join his proper battery (C), at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wildrick will, on the completion of the duties upon which he is now engaged, join his battery (E), at Hilton Head, S. C.

Captain N. S. Constable, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person at once to Brevet Major-General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, or at such other post in the Military Division as General Donaldson may designate.

MAY 1.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Major-General G. H. Crossman, for twelve days; Brevet Major A. E. Latimer, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, for six months, to take effect from such date as the Commanding General Department of the Potomac, can spare his service; Captain Thomas Grey, Second U. S. Artillery, for six months, to take effect at the direction of the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 215, April 26, 1867, from this office, as directs him to proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Charleston, S. C. is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George T. Cooke, Sixth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days.

Permission to delay ten days in complying with the requirements of Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 215, April 26, 1867, from this office, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Michael O'Brien, First U. S. Artillery.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer of his regiment Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for twenty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Ramsay D. Potts, Third U. S. Artillery.

Brevet Major George L. Porter, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant William J. Dawes, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby relieved from duty in the

Bureau of R. F. and A. L., and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

The telegraph order of the 30th instant, from this office, directing Captain D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster, to report in person to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 30th instant, from this office, directing the Commanding General Military Division of Pacific, to order Captain James T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, when relieved as a member of the Court of Inquiry at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, to report in person immediately to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, Surgeon, will in addition to his present duties, relieve Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Milhau, Surgeon, as a member of the Board to relieve disabled officers.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Milhau, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the Commanding General, Third Military District to relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Getty, Surgeon, as Medical Director.

Surgeon Getty, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding officer Fort McHenry, Md., for duty as Post Surgeon, and by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Department of Washington.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer Newport Barracks, Ky., for twenty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Sigismund Sternberg, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major S. C. Greene, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, by telegraphic order of April 17, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, is hereby extended thirty days.

The permission to delay granted First Lieutenant Edwin A. Rigg, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 199, April 17, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

The following officers are hereby relieved from duty as members of the Examining Board, convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 485, September 29, 1866, from this office: Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Tidball, Major Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Second U. S. Artillery.

The following officers are hereby detailed as members of the Examining Board, convened at San Francisco California, by Special Orders No. 485, September 29, 1866, from this office: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major John H. Calef, Second U. S. Artillery.

MAY 2.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel W. Winthrop, Judge-Advocate for twenty days; Brevet Captain C. S. Newlin, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, for six months; Brevet Major H. C. Robinett, Captain First U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Penn., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

Second Lieutenant N. Burbank, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

The telegraphic order of the 1st instant, from this office, to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, directing him to order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Vincent, Second U. S. Artillery, to repair to Washington, and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army, is hereby confirmed.

APRIL 3.—Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Leon Albert Matile, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss.

The telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, directing Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, to report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Penn., in time to conduct a detachment of recruits to California, by steamer of the 11th of May, 1867, without waiting for the expiration of the permission to delay granted him by Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 205, April 5, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay until July 1, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant C. H. Conrad, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, on the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

MAY 4.—Leave of absence for one year from June 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General J. Hooker, U. S. Army. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War.

First Lieutenant W. W. Tompkins, Third U. S. Artillery, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General Hooker, U. S. Army, in order to accompany him to Europe.

Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes. This order to take effect when the leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General J. Hooker, commences.

By direction of the President, Colonel John C. Robinson (Brevet Major-General), Forty-third U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Permission to delay waiting orders until July 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John L. Allenson, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Baton Rouge, La.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Merrit Barber, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 21, April 15, 1867, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, directing the Commanding-General Military Division of the Missouri, to order Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Cressey, Third U. S. Cavalry, by telegraph, to proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, extending for three days the permission to delay granted

Second Lieutenant John S. Loud, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 181, April 10, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1867.

General Orders No. 39.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office, during the week ending May 4, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,  
Acting Quartermaster-General.

Captain S. B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported in person at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 147, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, will proceed without delay to Fort Harker, Kansas, and relieve First Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr, Fifth U. S. Infantry, of the duties of Quartermaster of that post. S. O. No. 81, Department of the Missouri, April 15, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported is assigned to duty at these Headquarters.

Captain H. J. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty within this command, and will turn over his property and funds to First Lieutenant George N. Bomford, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, after which he will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to Brevet Major-General John Pope, commanding Third Military District. S. O. No. 39, District of Florida, April 15, 1867.

Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 166, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, dated April 3, 1867, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Depot Quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as Military Storekeeper. Captain Van Antwerp will report en route to Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, at Galveston, Texas. S. O. No. 29, Fifth Military District, April 27, 1867.

The following named officer having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, is announced as follows: Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. S. O. No. 11, Third Military District, April 28, 1867.

Captain N. S. Constable, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person at once to Brevet Major-General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, or at such other post in the Military Division as General Donaldson may designate. S. O. No. 221, A. G. O., April 30, 1867.

Permission to delay ten days in New York City, before complying with Special Orders No. 213, April 25, 1867, from this office, directing him to report to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster. S. O. No. 221, A. G. O., April 30, 1867.

The telegraphic order of the 13th instant, from this office, directing Captain D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster, to report in person to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty, is hereby confirmed. The telegraphic order of the 30th instant, from this office, directing the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, to order Captain James T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, when relieved as a member of the Court of Inquiry at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, to report in person immediately to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty is hereby confirmed. S. O. No. 229, A. G. O., May 1, 1867.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officer: Brevet Major-General George H. Crossman, U. S. Army, for twelve days. S. O. No. 223, A. G. O., May 1, 1867.

## THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE ocean race last December gave yachting matters everywhere a decided impetus, and as the New York Yacht Club is the principal yachting club in the United States, we subjoin a brief statement of its present condition.

OFFICERS FOR 1867: Commodore, Henry G. Stebbins; Vice-Commodore, James G. Bennett, Jr.; Rear-Commodore, Lloyd Phoenix; Secretary, Hamilton Morton; Treasurer, Robert S. Hone; Messurer, Alfred W. Craven. Club House—Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

There are about thirty-five schooner yachts, and fifteen sloop yachts in the squadron. Prominent among the schooners are the

Alarm, Calypso, Fleetwing, Fleur de Lis, Halcyon, Haze, Henrietta, Isler, Josephine, Julia (formerly the celebrated sloop, not as fast as a schooner), L'Hirondelle, Magic, Maria, Palmer, Phantom, Rambler, Silvio, Vesta, Widgeman and Zinga.

Of these, the *L'Hirondelle*, the *Vesta*, the *Fleetwing*, the *Palmer*, and the *Phantom*, are probably the fastest in the fleet, if they are not the fastest boats in the world. The *Fleetwing* and the *Vesta* have been engaged in many races, their latest achievement being the great race across the Atlantic in company with the *Henrietta*. The latter was really the slowest yacht of the three, but won the race through the good seamanship of her commander, Captain Samuels. The *Vesta* reached the Scilly Islands one hour and ten minutes before the *Henrietta*; but owing to the ignorance of her navigator, Captain Henry Johnson, in regard to the English Channel, she was delayed there for some hours, and consequently lost the race. She was never hove-to during the race, and did not lose a rope-yarn! The *Fleetwing* is a yacht of noble appearance and also great speed, but was unfortunate in losing some of her crew overboard, also her flying jib-boom. She and the *Vesta* are now in English waters, and are for sale. If not sold there, both will return to America in time for the Summer regatta.



The *Henrietta* is engaged to race against the English schooner yacht *Viking*, belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. The race will be round the Isle of Wight, a distance of about 60 miles. The *Henrietta* has been purchased by Mr. Bennett, and he will take her to Europe, and probably enter her in the English and French regattas. She is the largest and handsomest yacht in this country, and will gain us great credit abroad. The *Phantom* is all that her name implies. She is the property of the accomplished commodore of the club, Mr. Stebbins.

The *Palmer* is a superb and swift yacht, and has generally been very successful. It is earnestly to be hoped that her owner will send her across the Atlantic to take part in the English and French regattas, as she is well able to represent us. The *Phantom* should go too.

Of the sloops, the *Eva* is a perfect phenomenon. She is wonderfully fast on the wind, and an excellent sea boat. Her modeller, Mr. Robert Fish is now building another large yacht of 340 tons, of extraordinary sharpness, and intended for great speed united with seagoing qualities. She will be the sharpest vessel of any kind ever constructed in the world. Messrs. Poillon have just completed a yacht of 310 tons, said to be of great beauty, and promising speed. She is now advertised for sale. The rear-commodore of the club, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix has just purchased the schooner yacht *Widgeon*, a beautiful boat, and very fast for the size—130 tons. Mr. Phoenix will ably fill the position he has just been elected to. Commodore Phoenix served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy throughout the war.

The ensuing season promises to be a very lively one among yachting men. The recent ocean race was a stimulus to renewed exertions, and several matches are already talked of. This most delightful of amusements should become more popular with our rich young men; and it is our own fault if we do not take the lead, for in no country in the world can be found such fast yachts as in American waters. The English yachts are more comfortably arranged than ours, but, as a general thing, are not built so much for speed.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

PAYMASTER J. O. Bradford is to be relieved by Paymaster E. S. Dunn.

PAYMASTER John D. Gibson is to be relieved by Paymaster Robert Pettit.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. Henry has been promoted to Commander on the retired list.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER John Watters has been promoted to Commander on the active list.

CAPTAIN John P. Bankhead, is on his way home from the East Indies, from command of the *Wyoming*.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Breese is now before the Examining Board at Philadelphia, for promotion.

The *Pavane* has joined the South Atlantic Squadron, and the *Junata* has sailed for the United States.

COMMANDER D. B. Harmony has preparatory orders to take command of the *Frolic*, European Squadron.

COMMANDER William C. West has been ordered to duty as Naval Storekeeper at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

The *Iroquois*, Commander English, has arrived at Rio, and sailed for Cape of Good Hope. From thence she will sail for Aden, Arabia.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER O. F. Stanton, is ordered to relieve Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, in command of the *Tahoma*.

COMMANDER L. Paulding, has been relieved from command of the *Waters*, and Commander J. H. Gillis ordered to take command of this vessel at Panama.

We understand that Major James E. Montgomery formerly Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has received the appointment of Private Secretary to Admiral Farragut.

The store-ship *Purveyor*, Acting Master Slimpson commanding, arrived at Mobile, Ala., on the 27th ult. from New York, via Savannah, with corn sent to the destitute Southerners by the Relief Commission of New York City.

A new steam gun-carriage was experimented upon on Thursday, the 9th inst., in the presence of the Ordnance Officers of the New York Navy-yard, and Superintendent Wise, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The *Macedonian*, *Savannah*, and *Dale*, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Commanders Selfridge, Taylor, and Matthews, are the practice squadron for the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. The squadron will be under the command of Commander L. B. Luce, and will sail for the coast of France.

As Major Field, U. S. Marine Corps, has made representations to the Department that he could not receive justice at the hands of the officers of his Corps, he is to be granted a new trial before the Naval Court-martial, which has been ordered to assemble at Philadelphia, and of which Commodore Latimer is President.

SURGEON J. M. Foltz has been ordered to report, first of June, for duty on board the *Franklin*, Admiral Farragut as Fleet Surgeon to the European squadron. Surgeon Foltz served on board the *Hartford* with Admiral Farragut, at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Port Hudson, and in all the battles of the Admiral in the Mississippi.

The designation worn on the fatigue cap of the officers of the Marine Corps is to be changed from the bugle, enclosing an M, as at present, to a globe surmounted by an eagle displayed. The officers of the Corps, however, object to this ornament, because they say it resembles a newly-hatched chicken coming out of an egg.

The store ship *Guard*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. F. Shankland, arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 4th inst. She will be fitted out to take stores to

the coast of Africa. She brought as passengers from the European Squadron twenty-six officers ordered home for examination. The following is a list of the officers of the *Guard*: Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William F. Shankland; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. S. Pitken; Paymaster, Thomas F. Caswell; Acting Master, J. W. Cowling; Mates, John F. Lias, J. W. Baxter, E. C. Finney, and J. O. Hatchman; Acting ensigns, R. M. Wagstaff, A. D. Hull, F. S. Eastman, and John Walker; Commanding Officer's Clerk, L. A. Yorke; Paymaster's Clerk, ———— Sevin.

COMMODORE B. F. Sands was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. on the 8th instant, in place of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, ordered to command the South Atlantic Squadron.

REAR-ADMIRAL George F. Pearson is appointed President of the Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of the Naval School at Annapolis, Md., on the 20th instant. He will have associated with him on this board the following named naval officers: Commodore B. F. Sands, Captain John C. Howell, Surgeon Ninian Pinkney, and Chief-Engineer William Roberts.

NAVY-YARD, New York.—Commander A. C. Rhind has been detached from the *Vermont*, and ordered to take charge of the Naval rendezvous, New York, in place of Captain LeRoy, ordered to the *Franklin*. Commander L. A. Kimberly has been ordered to the *Vermont*. The *Don* has sailed for Philadelphia to tow the *Canandaigua* to this port. The *Onesida*, Commander Creighton, will sail for China to-day (11th inst.). A keel for a new vessel of the *Algonquin* class, is now being laid at this yard. She will be the size of the *Hartford*, and her engines will be built from designs furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The *Onward* is fitting out for the Asiatic Squadron. The U. S. steamer *Paul Jones* has been ordered to New York for extensive repairs. She will be convoyed North by the *Talapoosa*.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—All the departments in this yard are very busy. The trial of the *Piscataqua*'s engines is concluded, and the result is very satisfactory. A large force of caulkers are at work on her. She will take in her masts this week. The *Minnetonka* (first rate) is to be launched soon, and the keel of a new ship is to be laid. Paymaster James N. Carpenter has relieved A. H. Gilman of the duties of Navy Agent at this station: the latter will remain as Paymaster of the yard and Inspector of provisions and clothing. First assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow has been detached from the yard, and ordered to the *Onesida*. Second assistant Engineers George P. Sawyer and John F. Bingham have reported for duty on board the *Piscataqua*. The *Susquehanna* is expected here in a few days.

NAVAL LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE, NAVY-YARD, CHARLESTON, MASS.—At the regular monthly meeting held on the 30th ult., in the Library rooms, the librarian reported that during the month preceding there had been added to the library 172 bound volumes, and 149 pamphlets. Donations were acknowledged from Adjutant-General Thomas, U. S. A.; Commodore T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Captain H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Captain George H. Preble, U. S. N.; Hon. William Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine; Hon. E. M. Stanton; Hon. J. W. Grimes, Hon. Henry Wilson, and R. B. Forbes, Esq., of Boston. The secretary announced that all the members elected at the previous meeting had accepted membership, and Mr. Samuel B. Massa, of Charlestown, and Captain E. G. Parrott, U. S. N., were then elected members.

THE U. S. steamer *De Soto* (second rate), Commodore Charles S. Boggs commanding, and in charge of the First Division North-Atlantic squadron, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 24th ult. The *De Soto* has been cruising in the West Indies for nearly a year past, and though she has visited some sickly localities, her officers and crew generally have enjoyed very good health. She has visited during her absence St. Thomas, Santo Domingo City, Port au Prince, St. Marks, Aux Cayes, Gonaves, St. Croix, Curacao, La Guayra, Barbadoes, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Santa Marta, Catagena, Aspinwall, and Havana. When the *De Soto* left Port au Prince on the 12th ult., the flag-ship *Susquehanna* and gunboat *Marblehead* were in port, the former to sail the same day for Kingston, Jamaica. The double-ender *Oscoda* left St. Croix on the 3d to relieve the *Saco* at Aspinwall. Left in port at Havana, on the 20th, the double-ender *Winoski*, which was to sail shortly for Key West to await the arrival of the *Saco* before proceeding to St. Thomas. The following is a list of the officers at present on board the *De Soto*, which vessel has been in commission for a period of twenty-one months: Commodore, Charles S. Boggs; Lieutenant-Commander, George W. Sumner; Acting-Masters, Theis N. Meyer and John J. Brice; Ensigns, Albion B. Prince and John Barrett; Surgeon, David Kindelberger; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin H. Kidder; Paymaster, George Cochran; Acting Chief-Engineer, George F. Hebard; Second Assistant-Engineers, H. M. Little, W. J. Barrington, and Charles C. Koehl; Third Assistant Engineers, William H. Barclay, Alexander Dempster, Charles Dudley, and William Treadway; Mates, T. W. Jones, J. L. Blauvelt, H. C. Fuller, and H. J. Wynde; Boatwain, Charles Miller; Gunner, Charles Earnshaw; Commodore's clerk, John D. Boggs; Paymaster's clerk, George H. Lewis.

CHAPLAIN John C. Jacobi, Ninth U. S. cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with Special Orders No. 53, from the Headquarters Cavalry Depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., dated April 4, 1867, has been ordered to proceed without delay to San Antonio, Texas, and report to his regimental commander for duty.

PENDING the answer to the application to the War Department for the assignment of Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Thirty-seventh U. S. infantry, to duty at Headquarters Fifth Military District; that officer has been assigned to duty as Assistant Secretary for Civil affairs, to date from the 18th ult., the time when he commenced duty as such.

A BRILLIANT entertainment was given at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, on the 2d inst. to the officers in the vicinity, by Lieutenant-Colonel Eliza J. Bailey, U. S. Army, the surgeon of the post. The large hall in bastion D, originally intended for a chapel, but which has just been fitted up for a hospital by Mr. Butterfield, under the direction of Colonel C. E. Blunt, U. S. Engineers, was set apart for dancing, and was very tastefully decorated with flags, shields, streamers and other appropriate insignia. The music was furnished by the Germania band, and dance whirled after dance until the "wee wee" hours ayont the twal, when a fine supper was served, after the discussion of which dancing was re-commenced and kept up until the morn, "in russet mantle clad," came peeping through the panes. Three steamers were in requisition to convey the guests to the Fort, among whom were Generals Benham, Clary, De Russey and Wildrick, Colonels Gibson and Livingston of the Army, and Captain Clitz and Surgeons Morton and Walton of the Navy, Major McAuley and Captain Pope of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant De Mandeville of the French corvette *Megera*, and a number of others. Everything passed off pleasantly under the successful manager, Colonel Bailey and his accomplished lady, who placed their guests under many obligations for polite attentions received as well as the agreeableness of their entertainment.

SOME time ago fears were expressed for the safety of Lieutenant Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth Regular Infantry (late Colonel Ninety-third New York Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers), who started from San Francisco for Arizona, in command of two companies of his regiment, and was overtaken by a water-spout in the Colorado desert. It was reported that several of his men and all of his wagon train were lost. The report of the disaster, however, appears to have been magnified, as no lives were lost, and only a portion of the train was carried away by the flood. In a letter addressed by Lieutenant McConihe to the Quartermaster at Wilmington, Cal., under date of March 11th, and published in the *San Francisco Call*, the following particulars of the disaster are given:

We had been in camp about three hours, when a rainstorm came up. It was not of very long duration, but we were soon apprised that there was great danger to be apprehended from its effect. The water came pouring in upon us from every direction, and we were soon in the midst of a large, powerful and irresistible stream of water—nearly the whole valley was covered with it. The mules and horses were loosed from the train, and all headed together on higher ground, and all of them are safe. The wagons were in park, and the water rose up in a very short space of time nearly above the wheels, and the force of the current easily capsized five of them, and carried them down the stream with great force. Five of the wagons, with their loads, were saved by almost superhuman exertions, and even at the peril of life.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri for the week ending April 22, 1867: Captain Samuel B. Laufer, Assistant Quartermaster, en route to Fort Harker, Kansas; Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira Terry, U. S. A., en route to Fort Harker, Kansas; Captain Dangerfield Parker, Brevet Major, Third Infantry, on leave of absence; Second Lieutenant Charles L. Umbstatter, Third Infantry, on leave of absence; Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. A., en route to Camp Cooke, M. T.; Captain E. B. Kirk, Assistant Quartermaster, en route to Fort Lyon, C. T.; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence, from a tour of inspection; Second Lieutenant H. R. Neal, Twenty-sixth Infantry, en route to Austin, Texas.

THE Examining Board, now in session at Louisville, Ky., is composed of the following officers: Brevet Major-General Philip St. G. Cooke, Brigadier-General U. S. A., President; Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, U. S. A., Colonel Second Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Alexander, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John W. Whitten, Adjutant Second Infantry, Recorder; Brevet Major Charles H. Greenleaf, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Examining Surgeon. Since the organization of this Board the following officers have been relieved from duty with it: Brevet Colonel William Chapman, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.; Captain H. W. Patterson, Fourth Infantry, Recorder; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Taylor, Surgeon U. S. A., Examining Surgeon.

A REPORT has been presented to the British Secretary of War by the Army Pack Committee, which has been sitting for some time to consider how best to relieve the soldier from the intolerable and ill-adjusted burden which he now carries. The inquiries have led to the recommendation of a pack involving the yoke principle of Sir T. TROWBRIDGE. We are told by good authorities that it is a great improvement on any hitherto devised, distributing the weight over the shoulders, chest and sacrum, and leaving the chest entirely free. It is to have a year's trial on a limited scale, and then, if approved, will be generally adopted.

MESSRS. Remington and Sons have received an order from the Danish Government for 20,000 of their breech loading arms, to be delivered within six months time. This firm also in response to an order, deliver two hundred breech loaders to the French Government this month. The Remington arm has been received with considerable favor by the Imperial Government, and these two hundred guns are for final experimenting.

THE following officers have passed a satisfactory examination since last report, before the Infantry Examining Board now sitting in New York City: Charles A. Van Deusen, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; M. W. Lawton, Second Lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry; C. R. Brayton, Captain, Seventeenth Infantry.

BREVET Colonel A. D. Nelson, and First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First U. S. infantry, have been relieved of their duties as members of the Military Commission convened by order of Major-General Sheridan.

SECOND Lieutenant William J. Dawes, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## GENERAL HARNEY'S POPULARITY WITH HIS MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your issue of the 20th instant, I notice an article headed "The expedition to Utah," in 1858, in which the writer, speaking of General Harney, says: "He was far from being popular among officers or men." Having been one of the battalion of dragoons which made a part of the expedition, and having served under General Harney who was my Colonel, during the fall and Winter of 1855, and Spring of 1856, often brought in immediate contact with him, and scarcely a day passing without seeing him, I must beg leave to correct the "old officer of the Regular Army," by the plain facts in the case, just so far as the popularity of General Harney among the men. I have been a soldier in the U. S. Army nearly fourteen years, and on continuous duty during that time, and it is needless to say, have served under a number of different officers and in the whole course of my long service I never knew but one officer that excelled General Harney in the good opinion, popularity and liking of the men, and that was "Albert Sidney Johnson," commander of the Department of Utah. I am now speaking of the rank and file, for I was one of them. I am perfectly aware that the officers did not like General Harney one iota, in fact they hated him, and not an enlisted man in the command but knew it too. Why was this dislike on the part of the officers? Simply because General Harney made them do their duty. He took no excuse for any dereliction of that, and he was not ashamed or afraid to reprimand an officer for his "short comings," without the aid of a "General Court-martial sentence." On this same Utah expedition General Harney was but a very short time with the command, and not long enough for any one to get acquainted with his manner or character except through report. Why, my dear sir, we old Second U. S. Dragoons, used to feel proud at being called "Harney's Blood Hounds," which was our *nom du guerre* for many a year. General Harney was very popular among the enlisted men, and as I have said we thought more of him than any other officer who had command excepting one, General A. S. Johnson. The reason for the great liking borne General Harney by the men was because that he always listened to the complaint of the poorest private we had in the ranks; he listened calmly and patiently, and the soldier was sure of justice. We each and every one of us knew that fact, and also that General Harney always hunted the Indians and did not let the Indians hunt him, and moreover that General Harney was brave and would fight. We have had some officers who did not want to see an Indian, not to speak of fighting him. As an example I will state the following: In 1855 one squadron of our Regiment (Second Dragoons) was scouting the road between Ash Hollow and Fort Laramie, for Indians. We had been up and down the road twelve times, and the present scout was the thirteenth without once having seen an Indian. The big Sioux war was then on foot, which began by the massacre of Lieutenant Grattan and his party eighteen miles from Laramie in 1854. Our patience was nearly exhausted at not seeing any Indians and at not having had even the ghost of a chance for a small scrimmage with them. On the day in question we were taking it easy in our saddles, laughing, chatting and smoking, when, lo! right across the Platte River on the bottom between the river and some sand hills were Indians. I was riding in rear of the column with one of the first sergeants, as being "orderly" that day, I was a kind of privileged character. The sergeant told me to ride forward to the commanding officer and report "Indians." I immediately did so, for the prospect of a little fight was too certain to admit of delay. When I reported to our commanding officer there were Indians near, he pulled his horse up and halted the command, he looked all round the horizon, expecting the very point where the Indians were. I pointed directly toward them, but our valiant commander looked squarely in the opposite direction, "phoo, phoo," said he, "there are no Indians there, it's a mistake, sound the 'forward'!" and we continued our march, while the Indians rode deliberately out of the chapparel one by one, until every man in our command counted, and saw sixteen make for the sand hills and disappear. You may rely upon it, many a curse was muttered along the ranks, not loud but deep, at such imbecility, and we never did get a chance at Indians again until General Harney joined us and took command, when with a few companies he fought and routed a large body of them on the 3d of September following, on Raw Hide Creek nine miles from Ash Hollow, after a running fight of seven miles. The popularity of General Harney among the men never was questioned or doubted by any of us, and the men of his own regiment (Second Dragoons), almost idolized him. It is only among the rank and file, the liking or disliking of an officer is known, as discussion on the officers' qualities good or bad is, for manifest reasons, not made public.

SECOND DRAGOON IN UTAH.

HELENA, ARKANSAS, April 25, 1867.

## A VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICER'S "LAST SPEECH AND CONFESSION."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It having long been the custom of all distinguished men to write their valedictory previous to departure from public life, and seeing no reason why I should depart from this rule so wisely established, I have prepared this article as an affectionate adieu to my fellow sufferers and co-laborers, in what has been justly styled the "Great Work of 1866," that of procuring the thirty-three and one third per cent, for the hard worked and "much-enduring" naval officers.

In future years, it will be with feelings of pride, that we, the noble army of grovelers, shall look back and remember how energetically we pulled wires, and lobbied to get through that little bill, but all of no avail; and when our cause looked darkest, how General Order No. 75, came to our aid, drew us from the slough of despond, and once more gave us something substantial to build our hopes upon. These are the "piping times of peace," "no more

the rude alarms of war are heard;" monitors and fifteen inch guns are now of no avail, and logic and rhetoric have ruled the hour, and given to us an addition to our salary; all hail, oh! wise expounders of the law, for of great moment has been your decision.

In spite of the momentary triumph felt in thus having onerous services recognized, I have long felt, though ardently attached to a service so lucrative, I would be compelled to doff my buttons, and return to pursuits for which nature has evidently intended me. My ostensible occupation, that of a tiller of the soil, I early left to take hold of another "tiller," of which I soon found, I knew but little, and quite probably I would know still less; however, I have come to a realizing sense of my condition, and am satisfied, that though I can't "stay a ship," yet I am confident that I can stay at home, and will, in future, far beyond the reach of "regulation circulars," and visitors of like ilk.

My shoulder-straps, and surplus gold lace, I bequeath to the "would be regular," as he, in all probability will need them, to beautify and adorn his person ere appearing before that "august body," of which he speaks in one of your late issues.

My experience in the naval service has demonstrated facts which it would be well for some people to make a note of: I am satisfied that a man may be *en fait* in matters pertaining to a barn-yard and still know but little of a topsail-yard; though it may be perfectly clear to the mind how the harness of a cart-horse should be placed, I have ascertained that it by no means follows, that a "flemish horse" should be "fitted" the same way; to gentlemen of but little nautical experience, I would say: should your vessel be at anchor in the "roads," it would be as well to omit asking for the mile stone; that is, if you are desirous of keeping up your prestige as a "seafaring man." (These remarks, though not pertinent, are merely made to guide others from the pitfalls, into which the writer fell; and are offered in a purely philanthropic spirit; to such as intend making use of them, I would say, the act on my part is purely voluntary, and no mercenary motives can be attributed to me, in connection with the same.)

In conclusion I would add, that I shall carry with me into private life, a due conviction that I have done my duty to myself, as I've never performed anything that I could well avoid, and have thus assisted in keeping up the high tone of the service.

Hoping that some of my Navy friends may profit by my experience, I remain, positively,

HAYMAKER.

## FORT SUMTER IN THE ARMY REGISTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I wish to call attention through your journal to the extraordinary circumstance that among the engagements at the head of the Army Register of 1867, of the First Artillery, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C., April 12 and 13, 1861, to the credit of Companies E and H, is entirely omitted. It can not be that so important an affair is looked upon as not worth mentioning, neither can I believe that it is considered that it was not gallantly fought by the two companies concerned.

I hope that is not considered a disgrace, that sixty old starved men could not hold that fort against six or seven thousand Rebels who had the advantage of being permitted to carry guns and all material of war within 500 yards of our 42-pounder Paixhan guns, and to throw shells around our ears for a couple of months in order to obtain accurate ranges, and time for fuzes when the ball should open? Can any of your correspondents explain this extraordinary omission. I am proud to say that I was one of the sixty odd, and not ashamed to have been compelled to leave it, half roasted by fire and nearly starved, saluting our colors with one hundred rounds and carrying off flag, staff and all.

SUMTER IN 1861.

DAHLONEGA, GA., April 30, 1867.

## MATES IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Knowing you to be in favor of all officers of the Navy receiving a proper remuneration for their services, and also of allowing a proper grade and uniform for each kind of officer, I beg that you will place the mates under still another obligation to you by inserting the following in your valuable journal.

The facts are, Mr. Editor, that in many instances mates are able and experienced navigators, and are capable and efficient seamen, and did, before the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, fill the positions of first and second officers of our merchant vessels. I will admit that there are many boys or very young men rated as mates in the U. S. Navy, who are not fitted by experience or theoretical knowledge of navigation to handle a ship or perform their duties in a proper or seamanlike manner, and thus bring censure and an unfair judgment upon able, older, and perfectly competent mates.

Many mates between 20 and 30 years of age have families dependent upon them for support. This they are forced to do from their pay as mates. Their total compensation, including the ration, is \$69 a month, their rank a mere nothing, their uniform the plainest of any naval officer, and hardly to be distinguished from stewards, yeomen, and other petty officers.

I would suggest that mates should be examined by a competent Board of Naval Officers, and not appointed unless said examination proved them to be thorough, able, and experienced seamen, and in every way capable of handling and taking full charge of a vessel in a heavy storm at sea, in case of an emergency; and also to have a fair English education, and to be of polite and gentlemanly manners, so as, in whatever position they may be placed, to be a credit and honor to the service. Consequently I deem it necessary that mates should be given a fair rate of pay, so as to enable them to appear in proper dress while on foreign stations, that they may, at least in appearance, bear comparison with, if not equal to, foreign naval officers of the same standing.

I have been a mate for some years, and I think it but fair and right that mates should rank with gunners, their

duties being more arduous, being constantly on watch both at sea and in port. And, again, I think it but fair that mates should be warranted officers. Let them have a warrant, so that they may realize that they are in fact naval officers.

I will extend my remarks a little further, and give a few suggestions regarding a proper uniform for the mates. A single-breasted coat of Navy-blue cloth, with nine medium-sized buttons; a shoulder-strap of gold lace, with a silver star one-fourth of an inch in diameter in the centre; cap ornament same as now, with the addition of a silver star one-fourth of an inch in diameter in centre of the wreath; sleeve ornament same as now worn.

I think my views will be unanimously approved of by the mates in the service, and I trust you will favor our grade by giving the matter publicity through the columns of your journal, and thus influence the public to demand that mates in the United States Navy should be properly uniformed and compensated.

M. NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON, OFF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 23, 1867.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY AND PRESENTATIONS AND COLLECTIONS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Now that the Naval Academy may be considered permanently established and about to be enlarged, it is very desirable that officers of the Navy, and also the friends of the Navy, should contribute what they can in the way of objects of interest, to be preserved at the Academy.

Heretofore naval officers have contributed largely to the Naval Lyceums at New York and Charlestown, and the valuable and voluntary collections at those places show how much can be done by officers when they interest themselves in such matters.

Every one who has been connected with the Naval Academy must feel some interest in all that relates to it; and I doubt not that every student who graduates would be pleased to contribute to an institution where he had obtained his education, and where he may have enjoyed many agreeable associations.

The lyceums at Charlestown and New York, it may be said, are private establishments, and people do not feel like contributing to them in as liberal a way as they would to the Naval Academy.

I am, therefore, going to propose that the interesting collections now in these two lyceums be sent to the Naval Academy, where they will be cared for and handed down to future generations. It is, I believe, proposed to collect at the Academy all the mementoes of the past in any way connected with the Navy, including portraits of those old heroes who first gave the service a name, and caused our flag to be respected by foreign powers.

It would be a matter of interest to the young midshipmen to see and examine the pictures, medals, and swords of those gallant men of whom they have read in history. There are innumerable articles of interest stowed away in these quiet little lyceums that are seen only by visitors to the Navy-yards, who are generally persons who have little or no feeling in common with the Navy. If these collections were at the Naval Academy, they would be a constant source of amusement and instruction to the young students.

These ideas were suggested to me by a visit to the Seaman's Department where the models of nearly all the ships of the Navy are collected together and neatly arranged, forming an interesting study for the student and the naval constructor; to the Gunnery Department, where everything in relation to guns, models, and projectiles are assembled together; and to the Steam Department, where everything relating to steam is taught on a scale creditable to the Academy. There one can see an engine from 500 horse-power to one of a half kitten power, and less if he desires it. All this is creditable, and here should be the nucleus for assembling whatever is interesting to the naval officer and the student.

It will be a matter honorable to all concerned, and any donation will reflect credit on the contributor as well as on the institution.

The attention of naval officers is called to this matter. The lyceums already started show what they can do. It is not only officers who should take an interest in these matters, but the friends of the Navy, who would confer a favor by sending to the Naval Academy anything that would be of interest.

## OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS AND THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Your correspondent, M, in your issue of the 6th of April, may be pleased to learn that there was no intention to attack the entire branch of the Quartermaster's Department. It is only maintained that, like other branches of the service, it has its abuses and errors that require correction. The main thing aimed at in the article of the 15th of December was simply to expose an item or two pertaining to the "circumlocution office," as it develops itself in the payment of officers' accounts. If there is nothing wrong in the Quartermaster's Department, then we have been greatly imposed upon.

Whether the comptroller is wrong in making the decisions, or the quartermaster is wrong in his interpretations, don't relieve the officer, who is delayed and disappointed by the process to which he is exposed to get his legitimate accounts paid. Just think of a disbursing office being situated in a remote corner of the Department, and all officers in the Department having portage, mileage, transportation, or other accounts being compelled to answer all the new objections, and to comply with all the new decisions, by mail, before he can get his accounts paid. Now "M," as well as the Comptroller, should know that a decision which requires an officer to surrender the original order on which he travelled the journey, is an injustice that cannot be enforced, and does not protect the Government against fraud in the least.

"M" seems to think that quartermasters are doing officers a great favor to have their accounts made out for them. We begin to think so, otherwise there would not be so many objections and difficulties made before the pay-



ment, and possibly there is a very great error prevailing among officers on this subject.

We agree with "M" that the quartermaster's duties are very onerous and difficult, and that it is a very responsible position to fill properly, and possibly for that very reason the office is often very badly filled. But there are some popular errors prevailing that require correction. That one which seems to have been handed down from some fog of the old school must be a great libel on the quartermasters, and we don't see why they do not have it corrected, viz: The three first laws for quartermasters—first, make yourself comfortable; second, make yourself more comfortable; third, and last, make every one else uncomfortable. I presume there is very little doubt that with the exception of commanding officers, quartermasters are more abused as a class than all the officers of the Army.

K. V. A.

#### THE BOARD OF NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Among the several articles that have appeared in your JOURNAL in reference to the Board of Survey, (lately proposed for the Navy by Senator Grimes), that of your correspondent "Excelsior," strikes me as covering the ground more fully than any other I have seen. Your correspondent refers to the Board of Naval Commissioners, which in a great measure, assimilated to the Board of Survey proposed by Mr. Grimes.

None but the older officers of the Navy understand the rigor with which the duties of the Naval Commissioners were administered, and there is not one of them that does not look back with regret to the time when that Board was abolished. The very manner in which it was broken up showed its importance.

It was not so much owing to a want of ability on the part of its members to perform all the duties required of them that the Board was abolished, as it was its interposition of a barrier against speculation and fraud, and its keeping the Secretary of the Navy posted upon matters that would otherwise have been withheld from him.

Mathew F. Maury had his axes to grind, and the Board stood in his way, and to the shame of the country be it said, this charlatan succeeded in his plans. It was through Maury's misrepresentations that the Board was broken up, and not from any desire of the Secretary of the Navy, who combated Maury's designs with all his energies.

The dissolution of the Board of Commissioners, was the greatest stab the Navy ever received, and although the very same men who composed it, were afterwards placed at the head of the different bureaus, they could never again bring the same amount of vigor into the administration of the Navy. The fact is too patent to need argument to prove it, and the reasons are well set forth in the communication of your correspondent "Excelsior."

In the year 1826, the increasing proportions of our Navy, began to alarm some of the powers of Europe, who seemed to think that the maritime power of the United States was rapidly augmenting, and that the day was not far distant, when America would dispute with Great Britain the sovereignty of the seas.

In consequence of this feeling, the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral of England, sent to this country an officer of intelligence, to ascertain what danger Great Britain had to fear from the Navy of this young republic.

This officer was no less a personage than the Honorable Frederick Fitzgerald de Ros, who, although he saw very little to admire during his travels in this country, was much struck with the organization of the Navy Department, particularly of the Board of Naval Commissioners. In speaking of this Board, he says: "On the model of every ship a committee is held, the draft determined on, and transmitted to the builders in the dock-yards, and as periodical inspections take place, no deviations from the original model can occur."

"This system of classification, and admirable adherence to approved models, has been attended by the most beneficial results, which are visible in the beauty and excellent qualities of the ships of the United States."

The officer then goes on to enumerate the different vessels we were then building, and describes them as the finest models of naval architecture then building or afloat.

In advocating the Board of Survey, officers, as far as I can learn, do not desire to disparage the Bureaus of the Navy Department, as they now exist, or have existed during the war. They have been found to work well, and are quite well adapted to manage all the details of the Navy. The proof of this is the rapidity with which our vessels were equipped and supplied during the war of the rebellion. Still there is danger of the Bureaus running into specialities, and the head of each considering his own department to be the only one of importance. The Bureaus were created to supply promptly the wants of the Navy, but in some cases they have acted as if they were formed to cut down everything required in a ship. This, however, depended in a great measure, upon the head of the Bureau. If he was a thorough seaman, and a man of general intelligence, he would be looking after what the Navy required, and not be striving to cripple it by unnecessarily reducing its allowances. On one occasion during the war, owing to a false spirit of economy, all studding sails were taken from steamers, and they were ordered to use their sails and not to use steam on long voyages!!

This is one of a thousand instances of what might happen through the Bureau system, which a Board of Survey would rectify.

There is very good reason to suppose that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy is in favor of the proposed plan, and the experience of the last six years must have shown him the necessity of such an organization.

It would relieve him of great care and responsibility, and enable him to attend more particularly to matters appertaining to the financial and political parts of his department.

He would assemble around him the talent of the Navy, which has not always been the case since the functions of the Board of Navy Commissioners ceased.

It affords one, who was a witness of the energy with which that Board was administered, a pleasure in referring to those clever and gallant men who filled the posts of Commissioners.

Most of them have passed away, but their spirits still animate the Navy. We may yet hope to see the Navy rise like the phoenix from its ashes, and become, as it was wont to be, the pride of the nation, and its ships, the wonder of admiring Europeans.

OLD TIMES.

#### THIEVING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—"As constant dropping may at length wear away" even some old faults or errors in the working of army discipline and morals, may I beg space for a few remarks, hoping that some who are in a position to do so may try to elevate us—the rank and file of the U. S. Army. Are such men as our good soldiers to be for three years compelled to serve beside the convicted thieves of the Army and wear the same uniform? Can the esprit de corps of a soldier be kept under such circumstances? There are fifteen or twenty men in almost every company in the U. S. Army, who if not dishonest themselves, do not even prove it in others, but contrariwise, even extol the dishonesty (if cleverly executed). This is, to many true hearted Americans, who enlist as a profession (and would otherwise be proud of the honor of being U. S. soldiers), simply disgusting. Soldiers, eat, sleep, and live, in close community, and should the real true man refuse companionship with him who stole and sold his overcoat the week or two before, it would be thought ultra fastidious for the Army; he might expect a challenge to a fist fight, ending as the case may be, in a severe beating, if the thug is a muscular one, or a bed on a soft plank in the guard house for resisting the foe, and "creating a disturbance" with his light fingered friend.

I have been fifteen years in the service, and were this offense "at a rest," might not say a word. The sale of Army clothing is a foremost cause of dishonesty in quarters. There are companies of U. S. soldiers who, three months after organization, have drawn the full or nearly the average full amount of their clothing account for the year. Many of the men in these companies have lost from fifteen to twenty-five dollars worth of clothes—stolen. You can buy a military overcoat or blanket nearly at one-quarter the cost price near a post, or in any big city. Here, therefore, is the temptation. I am aware that much of this may be called stale and unprofitable, but were there no receivers, there would be no thieves. Again, the conversation of a barrack-room is simply disgusting (mind, I am a man who am working to amend it while I make my complaint); the topics chosen are degrading; the intention to desert is often boldly spoken in a half jocular way as though the oath of allegiance was a mere verbal contract to do a few days' wood chopping. Non-commissioned officers stand by and say nothing—or if spoken to, remark "the men are only joking." I have known eleven men out of thirteen who made the remark as a joke, and who have deserted within the last six weeks. Should they ever come, or be brought back, I may have a perjured traitor on one side of my bunk, and a thief on the other.

Gambling is a fruitful source of theft and its attendant evils. Sultans checks pass as money and can nearly always be obtained. Non-commissioned officers ally play with privates, contempt for the rank is fostered by a game of cards, and a court-martial for disobedience of orders is often the result. How can a sergeant who plays a smart game with a private, blame the man who merely wishes to be also smart, for knocking him over for swindling him? I cannot describe the evils of these offences against morals in the Army. Could these things be purged from us with some other vices, we would get a better class of men. I propose a remedy: a regimental paymaster, weekly pay, all clothing to be taken out of the pay, so that if I get a hat, I pay for it right away, and then realize the value of it. If a man loses a shirt through the agency of an Army thief now, he don't feel much put out. Why? Because he won't settle up his clothing account for a year, and the evil is yet in the distance, but were he made to get another shirt for next Sunday inspection, he would speak his opinions pretty strongly against the one who stole the article, he would endeavor to find the thief, he would mark his clothing and be ten times more careful of his equipments and clothing than he is at present. Some soldiers now sell a blanket or two, and even draw the article expressly to sell it, knowing the final settlement yet afar off, but stoppages for each article when issued, would soon, I think, remedy this.

Why not place a deserter when captured in a corps of dishonor, a Co. Q; or some place where by good conduct he might reinstate himself; but the offence don't seem to me to be looked upon with the disgust, or punished with a tithe of the severity it merits. A young lad, fresh from home, is captivated by the gay dress (as it is called) and enlist. The better his training in childhood, the more honorable his principles, the more he is likely to be disgusted (as the Army is now), the better soldier he might have been in lost to the service; he either sinks to the level of the rest or serves out his time painfully and with the firm resolve never again to enlist.

Your obedient servant,

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

FORT WAYNE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 25, 1867.

#### THE PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The subject of brevet rank has been a fruitful source of discussion and difficulty in the Army. It is, however, the abuse, and not the use, of the system that is open to censure. The conferring of additional rank by brevet is assuredly the best and simplest method that the Government can adopt to reward officers for "gallant and meritorious services" on the field of battle, and properly regulated, can be of great benefit and utility to the interests of the public service. But a lavish or unequal distribution of brevets is injurious to the Army and the public service in the highest degree, and cannot be defended by any officer of sound judgment, except for personal and selfish reasons. It may, therefore, be proper to consider what rules might have been adopted, or can now be adopted, to regulate the system, good in itself, but yet so sadly abused.

It is suggested—First, That brevets should have been

conferred only for special and extraordinary gallantry in action, vouched for by the Army Commander.

If this rule be too restricted or too illiberal, then Second, That brevets should have been conferred upon those officers only who participated under fire in any battle or important engagement—a brevet for each.

If this be still too illiberal, then Third, That brevets should have been conferred upon all officers who served in the field during the war; or

Fourth, That brevets should have been conferred upon all officers who rendered gallant or important services, with the following restrictions:

1. No officer should have been brevetted higher than the grade of colonel, unless he held a higher rank during the war.

2. Officers not of the line of the Army below the rank of colonel, not in the field during the war, should have been brevetted no higher than that rank, unless they held a higher rank during the war.

But as these rules cannot now be applied, it is suggested, in order to equalize the brevets in the Army, that

First, All brevets already conferred for "gallant and meritorious services in the field," be changed to the dates of the battles, and not to take effect from an arbitrary date like the 13th March, 1865.

Second, That all officers be brevetted to the highest rank, by brevet or otherwise, held by them during the war, provided that they exercised the command of their highest rank.

Third, That all officers be brevetted for each battle in which they participated.

One instance will suffice to show the inequality, if not the injustice, in the manner of conferring brevets. An officer of the rank of captain, of rare excellence and eminent distinction, who served with brilliancy and gallantry in more battles than any other officer of any grade, has been brevetted only a lieutenant-colonel, while officers who have never taken any part in any engagement during the war, have been brevetted major-generals.

EMIL.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. L. U. S., held in the Supreme Court room—right wing of Independence Hall, Pa.—on Wednesday evening, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, the following winged gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for, and duly elected companions of the order: For the first class: Brigadier-General Jacob Zellin, Commandant U. S. Marine Corps; Major John C. Cash, Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps; Major General Grenville M. Dodge, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis L. Town, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Charles N. W. Cunningham, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Moore, U. S. Army, Second Lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Colonel W. A. Cameron, U. S. Volunteers, First Lieutenant Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Colonel William H. Lessig, late commanding Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Colonel Isaiah Price, U. S. Volunteers, late Major Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Captain William Wayne, late Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Captain Charles Mollvaine, late Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Major Chandler P. Eakin, U. S. Army, First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery; Captain Charles A. Smith, late Fifth California Volunteer Infantry; Captain Henry F. Dix, late Sixteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; Major William H. White, M. D., late Surgeon First and Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Captain C. Correl Smith, late Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

At the annual election of officers for Commandery No. 1 of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. L. U. S., held at Philadelphia on the first instant, the following companions were duly elected: Commander—Brevet Major-General George Cadwalader, U. S. A., and late Major-General U. S. Volunteers; Senior Vice-Commander—Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, U. S. Navy; Junior Vice-Commander—Colonel and Brevet Major-General George H. Croman, U. S. Army; Recorder—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., U. S. Volunteers; Correspondent—Commodore Oliver S. Glisson, U. S. Navy; Treasurer—Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Sichel, U. S. Vols.; Chancellor—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Collins, M. D., U. S. Volunteers; Chaplain—Rev. John J. Pomeroy, late Chaplain Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Council—Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A.; Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy; Commodore James P. McKinstry, U. S. Navy; Captain James Lewis, U. S. M. C.; Captain William A. T. Maddox, U. S. M. C.

THE Association of Officers of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, known as the "Third Corps Union," celebrated its second anniversary at Trenton, N. J., on the 6th inst. The following is a list of the board of officers of the Union: President, Major-General Gersham Mott, of New Jersey. Vice-President, Brevet Brigadier-General Robert McAllister, of Pennsylvania. Secretary, Major E. L. Welling, of New Jersey. Directors, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles P. Mattocks, of Maine; Brevet Brigadier-General George Zinn, of Pennsylvania; Brevet Brigadier-General W. I. Sowell, of New Jersey; Brevet Brigadier-General E. R. Biles, of Pennsylvania; Brevet Major A. J. Clark, of New Jersey; Brevet Colonel Frederic Cooper, of New Jersey; Brevet Brigadier-General W. R. Brewster, of New York. A circular will be at once published, giving a condensed statement of the affairs of the Association, which members can obtain by remitting three dollars, as back dues, to Dr. E. L. Welling, Pennington, N. J., at any time after the 1st of June.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the Examining Board in session at Washington, D. C., for examination for the Cavalry arm of the service since last report: Second Lieutenants Henry Ayres and Scott H. Robinson, Third regiment; Charles Parker, Ninth regiment; John A. Bodamer and John T. Morrison, Tenth regiment.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A COMPARISON of the artillery of different nations begins with Belgium, which is believed to have no heavy rifled guns at all. Egypt has no larger rifled-gun than a muzzle-loading 24-pounder. In Holland the largest gun is a 66-pounder muzzle-loader, fired with only six and half pounds of powder. Austria employs for siege and garrison service three Prussian breech-loading cast-iron guns. Turkey has only breech-loading guns on the Prussian system. The Italian weapons are all muzzle-loaders, the largest being a 212-pounder, for which the ordinary charge is twenty-four pounds of powder. Spain has only cast-iron muzzle-loaders. The largest is a 319-pounder with ten inches bore. Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway have no artillery above the class of field guns. The largest rifle gun used in France is a breech-loader, with a bore of ten and a-half inches, and throws a shot of 496 pounds with charge of fifty-five pounds of powder. Ordnance of this class are for coast defence. For sea and garrison service the French use a breech-loader of nine-inch calibre, throwing a shot of 318 pounds with forty-four pounds of powder. Prussia has no great guns, the largest being a steel muzzle-loader which throws a shot of 140 to 150 pounds. Most of the guns in Russia are breech-loading and made by Krupp. The largest is a nine-inch using forty pounds of powder, and a shot of 170 pounds. The Russian service also possesses a rifle mortar of large size, a weapon which is arousing a good deal of attention in other parts of Europe where experiments are going on to determine the best way to follow in the footsteps of Russia.

THE extraordinary efforts which Great Britain has been making to bring her Navy to the highest efficiency are exhibited in a return asked for in the House of Commons. This shows that in the seven years from 1860-'66 inclusive, there were 105 ships built, purchased, or altered, and seventy-seven ordered previous were launched so that the entire addition to the fleet in that time was 321,492 tons. There was a diminution in the number of vessels in the service, 327 ships having gone out by sale, loss at sea, and otherwise. During the same period the construction of fifty wooden screw ships which had been ordered was abandoned upon the more general adoption of armor plating.

THE DUC D'ANJAL has published a pamphlet in which he gives his opinion that the military institutions of France are not so effective as some persons represent them, but that they require to have their unity and effectiveness restored to them. "Liberty," he says, "doubles the power of military institutions. It regulates and moderates their use; it has nothing to fear from them as long as the people do not abdicate their rights; its guarantee is in the force of opinion and not in the weakness of the military force." He thinks the only change should be in the direction of freer institutions.

A CONTRACTOR'S trial of the new steam screw-ship *Dryad*, 4 guns, 1,086 tons burden, engines 300 horse-power, was lately had. Her draft was 11 feet 2 inches forward, and 16 feet 9 inches aft. Load on safety-valve 32.7 pounds, vacuum 23.5 inches. Maximum revolutions 94, mean 93. The propeller is GRIFITH'S, 15 feet diameter, 14 feet 6 inches pitch. The vessel made six runs under full boiler-power, in a smooth sea, with a mean speed of 12.767 knots. Half boiler-power, maximum revolutions 74; mean 72.5; speed 10.633 knots.

THE statement that Prussia in 1867, put 700,000 men in the field is a gross exaggeration, and that which represents her as able to gather 1,400,000 in future is equally unfounded.

THE following newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending 30th April, 1867, viz.: First Lieutenant John D. Myrick, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. K. Bush, Second Artillery. Ordered to regiments, viz.: First Lieutenant John D. Myrick, Tenth Cavalry, left depot 30th April for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Second Lieutenant Louis E. Granger, Fortieth Infantry, left depot 26th April for Wilmington, N. C. The following detachments of recruits have left the depot, viz.: 90 men for Thirty-first Infantry to Fort Randall, D. T., under the command of Captain G. W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, assisted by Second Lieutenant W. F. Houston, Twenty-third Infantry, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, current series.

During the week ending May 8: First Lieutenant W. B. Pease, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Riley, Thirty-seventh Infantry; J. L. Allanson, Twentieth Infantry. Ordered to regiments: First Lieutenant L. Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. K. Bush, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant P. Hanson, Fourteenth Infantry. Left depot, en route to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and thence to California with troops. The following detachments of recruits left depot, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz.: Ninety men for Thirteenth Infantry, en route to Fort Randall, D. T., under the command of Brevet Captain J. McIntosh, First Lieutenant of Twentieth Infantry, and assisted by Lieutenant S. A. Porter, Forty-fourth Infantry.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

## GOOD MARKSMANSHIP.

THE Indian skirmishing on the plains furnishes us an appropriate occasion for some remarks we have long purposed upon the general importance of target practice. It is a long step, intrinsically, from the bow and arrow to the breech-loading rifle; yet in each so much depends on the skill of the user, that an expert Indian warrior, armed with the former weapon, will actually use it as fast and as fatally as a raw recruit will employ the latter. With either breech-loader or muzzle loader, the cartridge-box of an ordinary foot-soldier is emptied, at short range, without attaining the deadly power that surcharges the quiver of the Sioux. What we have now to say, however, takes for granted a moderate skill in the use of his weapon, on the part of the soldier. One officer, nevertheless, told us of a case falling under his observation where a squad of raw recruits from the settlements having been provided with breech-loading pieces, were found to have rammed cartridges down the barrel, in response to orders to "have their pieces loaded." From the accounts we receive from time to time, we cannot avoid the conviction that target practice is neglected in some parts of the Army. In the present article, therefore, we shall aim to urge both the importance and the practicability of that sort of instruction.

In two ways good marksmanship may be secured by infantry, namely, actual experiment in target-shooting, and tuition in the art of aiming. The greatest success, of course, is to be had from a proper combination of both methods, that is, of theory with practice. No one would for a moment allow artillerymen to be uninstructed how best to work and aim their pieces: yet the infantry need analogous instruction very much more than the artillery; since, beside the fact that grape, canister and other spreading missiles are much employed by batteries, small arms demand nicer judgment in estimating distances. It may be taken for granted that good marksmanship is unattainable without the ability to judge of distances. This power of judgment may come from scientific calculations, or from mere habit, or from a sort of instinctive tact—we will not say that, as DOGBERRY said of writing and reading, it "comes by nature"—but come it must, in one way or another. The possessor may be ignorant that he has the faculty of judging of distances, or, at least, he may not know it by that name; yet have it he does, and it makes the difference between a good shot and a bad one. The Camanche, scouting the plain on his fleet pony, and using his bow, Parthian-like, as he flies, has this correctness of eye, as did the archers who won the battle of Hastings, and the historic bowmen of Lincoln forests. It is not the weapon, but the man behind it, that makes the good shot. Rapidity of firing we have made up by mechanism; but for accuracy we must fall back on the living man.

While the training of the eye has been admitted to be useful to the officer in a hundred ways, it is equally useful to the good soldier, because the best soldiers must be educated to rise to official rank. Not only for the march, the battle, the bivouac, the devices and the needs of woodcraft, but especially in the use of weapons is this education of the eye to judge of

distances most desirable. But, for the reason, perhaps, that this sort of a drill is of a general character, and cannot be formulated into "times" and "motions," and cannot be executed by precise words of command, it is sometimes unjustly neglected.

For the science of aiming, the familiar practice with the bag of earth or sand as a rest for the piece, elevated to the required height on a table or fence, etc., as the case may be, has been found to answer all purposes. It is evident that an officer, by patience and attention, can point out to the most incorrect eye among his men just where the aiming is vicious. The trouble with this theoretical instruction is usually that it is not long enough continued, and that the oft-repeated trials necessary to recruits who have never aimed a gun, are, accordingly, not made. How many of the men in our Army are wont to glance accurately at the rear and front sights in aiming their pieces; and how many ever think of using the raised sight at all?

It is true that the sights are not often regarded in actual combat, and that it presupposes an exceptional coolness for men to lay their pieces at an enemy with the precision of the target-ground. But, of course, this is no argument against the necessity of instruction. As well might we abandon the manual and the manoeuvres because men cannot use either with perfect accuracy in the smoke and the whirl of battle. In all such matters of drill, it is the habit of rightly employing the eye, hand, foot, which is of value. Since habit is second nature, in the excitement of battle, where little but well-trained nature can be relied upon, men will instinctively and unavoidably follow old customs. Accordingly, the habit of accurate aiming will produce—not always an equal accuracy in the hour of peril, but a reasonable degree of accuracy in the place of wild throwing away of fire.

The same is true of the important element of position in the act of aiming. On this subject it is well known that there are widely different systems, from the loose, general notion that each man, when acting as skirmisher, must "stand just as suits him best," to the rigid and painful contortions of some of the English volunteer schools. To say that a soldier may aim from any position whatever, is to say that there is nothing capable of being taught in this matter, which is untrue. On the other hand, to adopt the laborious twistings of body and fatiguing strain of biceps such as occur in the Hythe practice, is almost impracticable for general use. A soldier must be the most conscientious of mortals to go through these corporal martyrdoms when escaped from the eye of the instructor. If it were possible to drill unremittently in the science of aiming, the artificial postures of the stricter schools might also become "second nature," and so, very advantageous; but we must not proceed on such an assumption. The positions taught in our Tactics and Target Practice for squads and companies are also available for skirmishers, and, accordingly, have the advantage of uniformity.

But the great fact to be insisted on is that all the details necessary for accurate firing can be taught to our troops. The keen, instantaneous glance along the barrel; the aiming of the gun for different distances; the steady, unshakeable position, at once perfectly firm and perfectly easy; the skilful pressure on the trigger without disturbing the barrel; the custom of supporting the recoil—all these can be as well taught as the general art of loading and firing laid down in the tactics, and can be made habitual. With the habit of aiming comes of necessity the husbanding of ammunition, a matter of great import in these days of breech-loaders. Accordingly, we find that the Prussians have been specially careful of target practice since the introduction of the needle gun. They have kept accurate tables of the quantity of ammunition expended by their infantry in the late war, for the purposes of scrutinizing the economy and effectiveness of the firing.

Very excellent results in that part of the science of aiming which bears on estimating distances comes from dividing a company into squads, marching them to different fixed points, and calling the attention of each to the comparative size and distinctness of the others at these marked and known distances. By repetitions of this system at different hours, in different states of the atmosphere, and under different geographical conditions, as of hill and valley, the soldier learns to judge approximately, from the very look



of his enemy, his distance in yards, and accordingly adjusts the range. When the aimings are also practiced in these positions, with empty pieces and cartridge-boxes, the theoretical instruction will be nearly complete, since there will always have been plenty of opportunity for oblique firings, and firings up hill and down hill. It will also soon be learned how, at different distances, when the sight is not changed, aim must be taken at the head, breast, waist, &c., of the enemy, in order to hit. The different eyesights of the men, and the deceptive elements in apparent distance, caused by different colors or peculiarities of the atmosphere, or of the terrain, make it desirable to have theoretical instruction as individual as possible, so that each soldier's proficiency may be known, and his errors removed. In this, as in other matters, the smallest practicable number of men should be taught at the same time. The appearances, to average eyesights, of advancing infantry or cavalry, at various points from twenty to two thousand yards distant, are laid down in many treatises, and need not here be repeated; but personal observation is infinitely better than mere statistics.

When troops pass from theory to ball practice at the target, their improvement will be manifest. There is this fortunate circumstance about target practice, that it is usually in universal favor among the men. The manual of arms palls, and the company or battalion manoeuvres are fatiguing and irksome. Well-conducted target practice, on the other hand, is exciting and interesting, as well as wonderfully instructive; it forms the staple of talk in barracks, and provokes beneficial emulation. It would be good practice if targets were not so uniformly fixed on a level with the men, but were greatly elevated or depressed at some times. It is a familiar fact that troops usually overshoot, and almost invariably do so when firing down hill. In some cases, men would be surprised by finding the accuracy of their shots when firing down a very steep hill, on being directed to aim at the point where the target enters the ground. But our purpose now is not to enter into details which are well enough understood: it has rather been to call attention to the general importance of the subject.

The halcyon days of yachtsmen are coming, and already one can fancy he hears the swash of the cloven waves and the creaking of cordage, as the favorite racers contend for the laurels of the season. The marvellous Atlantic race, while proving that mid-winter held no perils in its grasp fearful enough to drive American sportsmen from the seas, gave also a wondrous impetus to all yachting. The fruits of this fresh interest we are to see during the approaching season; and it will not be surprising if, both for the beauty and speed of the new yachts and for the celebrity of the various matches, the summer's sport shall outvie that of any year preceding in the history of boating.

Yachting is one of the most praiseworthy of national sports. It is manly, health-giving, courageous, and instructive to the participants in a hundred ways; it supplies subjects for generous rivalry; it gives impulse to the nautical art in new models, dimensions, ship furniture, in new inventions and appliances concerning sails, rigging, spars, steering gear, everything which pertains to ships and navigation. It stimulates good seamanship—the noble art which steam has long been throwing into disrepute. In its nature, to be sure, yachting is usually an expensive luxury; yet it calls out for that reason the ambitions and emulation of a class of young men who might otherwise be given over to "inglorious ease." When yachting is cultivated with zeal private enterprise and enthusiasm push on improvements and discoveries in the arts of construction and navigation, which might wait many years for the merchant service or the Navy to find out or adopt. Our yachtsmen are, to a great extent, the inheritors of the traditional good seamanship of that sea-compelling ancestry of ours—of the sailors who followed the seas for love of their inspiring and perilous vicissitudes, and through craving to chain the winds and the waves to their ocean cars. The Navy, in our day, has in great part got rid of sails, ERICSSON'S utilization of the screw to propulsion having put canvas aside, except for economy in slow cruising. On the other hand, the merchant marine can only take note, in nautical science, of what "pays" in money returns, and cares little for a non-negotiable glory. Yachtsmen restore somewhat the prestige which has

lately been robbed from the art of sailing. They, too, have already shown, in our rebellion, that they were ready for service at the country's call.

We find no little interest existing among Navy officers in the progress of yachting, it being a sport kindred to their own more serious profession. We shall endeavor to note from time to time (as we do elsewhere in the present number) such special facts in the progress of yachting as may interest our readers.

THE week's quota of Indian news is, as usual, compounded of massacres, "big talks," calumets, and stage-coach stories, blent in inextricable confusion. An official confirmation of an old massacre in Arizona comes first to hand. A party of Apaches, forty strong, darted upon two teams, near La Paz, on the 2d of March, and captured them, killing three men, wounding two, and driving off the two remaining. Another wagon-train soon came to the rescue, but was stampeded and captured entire, the drivers and travellers escaping. We believe that a small body of troops now defends this part of Arizona.

Something definite comes from General HANCOCK'S expedition. Major COOPER, having marched his battalion of cavalry to Cimarron Springs, thirty miles from Fort Dodge, posted his vedettes, one of whom was soon fired upon by some stray Cheyennes. The trooper alarmed the camp, and Major COOPER sent out a scouting party, fifteen strong, under Lieutenant BERRY, who found six Indians posted in a little island in the Arkansas river. They were quickly driven out and across the river, and were chased down by the cavalry and killed as they ran. Meanwhile, General HANCOCK is holding councils with various tribes—all, in fact, whom he can hunt up—having lately met the chiefs of the Arrapahoes and the Camanches. Thus, with talk and skirmishing, the Indian campaign rolls on. What Indians cannot be reached by the calumet had better be tried with the carbine.

For the rest, the conflict of opinion between the agents of the Indian Bureau and our military officers still goes on. For example, Mr. WYNKOOP, agent for the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches, writes to Washington that, "since the Indians of my agency have not yet retaliated for the wrongs heaped upon them, it may be possible, if proper action be taken by the Department of the Interior, to prevent the military from forcing trouble, that a general Indian war may be prevented." What action, pray, does the Department of the Interior propose to take? It seems to us that it is time for these charges against the troops of "forcing trouble" to cease. To make his case against General HANCOCK stronger, Mr. WYNKOOP appends lists of all the articles destroyed in the Cheyenne and Sioux camps.

The latest news from the West is, that the absence of General CUSTER'S cavalry has caused General HANCOCK to give up his contemplated expedition across the Arkansas, and he will proceed by way of Fort Hayes to Fort Hooper, where the force will be broken up and its various portions sent to garrison Forts Lyon, Dodge, Larned and Hayes. A strong fort, to be well manned, will be built at Monument Station.

THE Great Conference of European Powers in the City of London, convoked to solve the Luxemburg dispute, has assembled, adjourned for reflection, again assembled, and is, at this writing, still in consultation. Out of its proceedings will come peace or war; but whether of the two no man is now wise enough to tell. France and Prussia are both quietly but strenuously arming, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Russia, too, is making ready her thunderbolts of war.

THE description of the manner in which the Guard is mounted at West Point having met with so much favor, we propose next week to publish the manner in which the ceremony of dress parade is gone through with at the Military Academy.

A BOARD of officers has been ordered to assemble in the City of Washington, at 10 o'clock A. M., May 9, 1867, to consider the subject of headstones or blocks, by which, under section 1, Act "To establish and to protect national cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, the graves in national cemeteries are to be marked. The Board will report upon the following points: 1. The best, most durable, and most economical material; 2. The most appropriate form of headstone or block; 3. The estimated cost of each stone;

and the aggregate of the number required for all the national cemeteries. The Board will consist of General ULYSSES S. GRANT, President; Brevet Major-Generals M. C. MAJES, J. K. BARNES, A. B. DYER and A. A. HUMPHREYS, members.

#### REAR ADMIRAL CADWALADER RINGGOLD.

At a meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held on the evening of the 30th ultimo, on the announcement being made of the death of this distinguished officer by a member of the order, a committee was appointed and the following resolutions drawn up and adopted:

*Resolved*, That by the death of Rear Admiral Cadwalader Ringgold the country has lost a long tried and faithful servant; the Navy one of its most useful and valued officers; and this Order a beloved and respected member.

*Resolved*, That in the character of our late brother in arms, we recognize those distinguished traits which make the perfect officer and gentleman—courage and constancy in the performance of duty, kindness and courtesy in his intercourse with all.

His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world, This was a man!

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be inscribed on the records of this Order, and copies transmitted to all the Commanderies of the Order, and to the relatives of our lamented brother, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

"A MEMORANDUM on the Prussian Army in relation to the campaign of 1866, by Lieutenant Colonel REILLY, C. B. Royal Heavy Artillery," is published in London, and receives a three-column review in the London Times. Among the Colonel's conclusions is the following: "They (the Prussians) give indirect evidence in favor of muzzle-loaders by coming to the conclusion that the complicated arrangement for time fuses, which, for the breech-loader, contains of necessity the means of causing its own ignition, is such as to render them impractical in action. This consideration greatly favors the adoption of muzzle-loaders in which a common fuse can be used." The Times thinks that it is for economic reasons the Prussians retain the needle-gun, for they have a large stock on hand. Colonel REILLY was appointed by the British Government to study the Prussian army in the field, but did not leave London till two weeks after the decisive battle of the war was fought. His report is therefore made up from more original sources; a value is derived from its collation and examination of facts.

In the Prussian war, as a rule, the regiments most seriously engaged fired only twelve to fourteen rounds per man. At Sadowa but one cartridge per man was fired for the whole army; yet this army opened the battle, and fought all day an up-hill fight. There was only one instance of a regiment firing more than the sixty rounds carried by each man. This regiment had an especially severe struggle, continued the whole day in a wood. But its calls for supplies did not pass beyond the regimental reserve of sixty rounds, and left untouched the brigade reserve of one hundred and twenty rounds more. Of the artillery, no gun fired more than the number of rounds carried in its limber and wagon.

THE Prussian War Department represented to the King that to surrender Luxemburg would be to shorten the road to Paris through Belgium, and pave the way to the invasion of Rhenish Provinces. An objection of another sort came from the Foreign Office. Apart from dreading a neighbor apparently bent on conquest, the Prussian diplomats could not shut their eyes to the fact that to inaugurate unity by territorial loss would be to incur the indignation and encourage the minor sovereigns to evade the supremacy just acknowledged. The German Press is unanimously against the surrender, and the Belgian papers are still more energetic in condemning it. They think the demand is merely postponed, and want Prussia to take precautionary measures. To prepare for any emergency the Prussian Government has already begun to negotiate a loan of 33,000,000 thalers out of the 63,000,000 allowed by the Parliament.

MARSHAL Neil, the French Minister of War, has addressed the Emperor on the subject of suppressing the music of all cavalry and artillery in the French army. These principal reasons are assigned for the measure: 1st. That in the corps to which the Budget assigns only a limited number of horses, the bands absorb not only horses which might be used for mounting men now on foot, but also men who do no garrison duty in peace, nor active service in war. 2d. That cavalry soldiers who have work enough of their own to do often are obliged to clean the horses of the musicians, and even of the band pupils. 3. The weight and dimensions of the instruments carried are prejudicial to active movements. The Marshal proposes that each corps of cavalry shall retain in future only enough trumpets to give the necessary calls and signals; and the Emperor has approved the report.



## THE TRIALS OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It is an old saying that parents educate their talented sons for medicine and the bar, and place their stupid sons in the Army. Practically, this answered very well when all that was expected of an officer was to wear side-whiskers, obey orders, and conduct himself bravely on the battlefield. But now-a-days even a lieutenant of cavalry is expected to possess some military ability, and even originality.

I have no doubt that the people of the United States desire that the officers of their Army shall be men who, while they conduct themselves bravely and skilfully in the field, shall in time of peace command, by their bearing and habits, the respect of educated citizens, and the officers of other nations.

Officers should, therefore, be men of fair education, polished manners, undoubted integrity, and at least moderate ability. Their pay must be sufficient to enable them to live like gentlemen, and to properly return the courtesies they receive. To obtain officers possessing the proper qualifications the salary must be a little larger than that received by a lawyer, doctor, or clerk of moderate ability. It is much less now.

Even if the pay was reduced there are men who would accept officers' commissions; but would they not be drunken rowdies, or at least men of too poor ability to obtain a living in civilian life? What citizen, when martial law is declared in his town, wishes to depend upon a cheap officer for the safety of his property, or the protection of his wife or sister?

Very few citizens—and I doubt if Congress does—fully understand the necessary expenses of an officer of the Army.

The Army is distributed all over the country, and but few officers at each station. So that nearly every officer in the service is responsible, personally and pecuniarily, for at least ten thousand dollars' worth of Government property either as post or company commander, surgeon, or post quartermaster and commissary. Everything that is lost or missing is deducted from his pay. It is a constant care and expense to officers. Yet, no extra pay for responsibility is allowed to post commander, surgeon, or post quartermaster.

It is an old and true Army saying, that a young officer has to pay five hundred dollars from his pay in stoppages to learn the duties of post quartermaster and commissary. The present General Hazen is the only officer I ever heard of who performed that duty when young in the service, and had no stoppages against him. Yet citizens think an officer can make money as quartermaster and commissary. He not only cannot make money honestly, but will almost certainly lose money.

If an officer should go into civilian life on the same salary he now receives he could live as a citizen better than he now lives. This is easily explained. A citizen goes to reside in a town; even if a stranger he soon learns from his business acquaintances where to buy with advantage. The traders, knowing that he can bring them customers, charge him moderate prices. He spends perhaps three or four hundred dollars for carpets, crockery, kitchen utensils, and bedsteads for himself, wife, children and servants. These articles last him six or seven years, or until he is rich enough to buy better. He only requires two suits of clothing—a business suit and a Sunday, or visiting suit.

An officer arrives at a post or town from the frontier, (or what is the same thing, the field); he has to purchase the same articles of furniture, &c., a citizen does. He has no one to advise him; his ideas of prices are very indefinite. The traders, knowing he cannot throw any customer into their hands, and is accustomed to high prices on the frontier, charge him accordingly. Even if he should purchase at the same prices as a citizen purchases, the day after his household affairs are fully settled he is ordered to another station. His cast-off clothing and that of his wife, that if he was a citizen could be retained and converted into outer or under clothing for his children, has to be thrown away to reduce his baggage to the regulation allowance.

His carpets, furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, cooking utensils, &c., although not in use a week, have to be sold at a sacrifice, for, of course, they are considered as second-hand. If he is at a military post he cannot obtain anything for these articles, as there is no town in the vicinity, and his brother officers are supplied. So, as a general rule, officers are obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and give their furniture, &c., to their brother officers when ordered away from a post.

Not a month since I heard an officer state that during the first eight months after the war closed his station was changed four times. He was obliged to sacrifice his furniture and housekeeping articles three times; his family traveled at his expense eleven hundred miles; his mileage did not cover one-fourth of the traveling expenses. So that he arrived at his last station not only penniless, but deeply in debt. This is not an unusual case.

It is impossible for married officers, without a private income in addition to their pay, to keep out of debt. Not seeing any prospect of paying their debts, they will naturally become in a few years calloused and reckless; and unless the pay is raised at once, and materially, the tone of the Army will be lowered. Officers' debts are debts of honor; but as they will all be in the same condition in a few years, where will a court-martial be found that will dismiss an officer for repudiating his debts?

An officer must have at least two suits of uniform, one for everyday wear, and one for dress occasions. Before the war it was considered in bad taste for an officer to wear military clothing, except to large parties, when away from his post, and not on duty. Unmarried officers even cannot now afford citizen clothes of any kind. Only a few establishments keep military goods, as it is a specialty. Very properly they charge higher prices than they do for citizen's clothing of the same quality. Officers are forced to have their uniforms sent by express, and have to pay express charges in addition to the extra price for military goods.

Citizens grumble about their servants. Officers can only afford to furnish their servants' room with a broken-

down bedstead, a few soldiers' blankets, without warmth their kitchens with a poor stove, and about a tenth of the utensils a citizen has. Their kitchens are not furnished with hot and cold water, and all the modern conveniences.

As a military post is worse than "a short distance in the country," an officer's wife is obliged to pay the highest wages to the most incompetent and worthless class of servant-girls. In California, Oregon and Washington Territory, citizens pay their maids-of-all-work from thirty to thirty-five dollars per month; cooks from thirty to fifty dollars per month. What officer has, or can ever pay such prices?

When ordered to posts beyond civilization an officer must purchase for the conveyance of his family an ambulance, or spring wagon, four mules, and harness, several years supply of clothing for himself, wife and children. When in the field, or at a post where his wife cannot join him, his family must sponge a living on their relatives. If without relatives the expense is increased, as two households are to be kept up. During the war many officers' wives did their own housework, and nursed their children. One field-officer's wife in addition was forced to take in sewing to support her children; another officer's wife gave music lessons. It is true they had an unusual allowance of children, but that is a calamity that may befall any of us. Yet, officers are expected to live like gentlemen, and support their families in accordance with their position.

A citizen only entertains his relatives and intimate friends. Hotels are not usually located in the vicinity of military posts. So generals and their staffs, the inspector-general, making his monthly rounds, the members of court-martial, must all be furnished by the officers of the post with beds, bedding, and food. Soldiers have escaped punishment because officers did not feel that they could, in justice to their families, afford to have a court come to their posts.

Many military men consider it beneath their dignity to expose their necessities to the world. This may be a very proper feeling in a single man, or one with a rich wife. But in an officer with nothing but his pay to depend on, and with a wife and three children to provide for, it is a foolish pride.

All officers expect to educate their children themselves until the children are twelve years old. After that they should go to school and see something of the world besides what can be learned in the small and peculiar society of a garrison. What officer, under the rank of colonel, serving at a frontier post proper, can support a family of three or four children, and send them one at a time to San Francisco, New Orleans, or St. Louis to attend the free schools in the nearest one of those towns?

Of course it is expected that an officer in the regular line of his duty when serving in civilization, shall by change of station, loss of furniture, hotel bills and travelling expenses for his family, sacrifice several hundred dollars yearly; that his servant girls will be worthless, break his crockery, feed half the enlisted men at the post from his kitchen, demand the highest wages, and desert him when he moves; that he will be forced to mortgage his pay for a couple of years when going to the frontier; that he will spend fifteen or twenty years in the wilderness with one (and on rare occasions two) brother officers for society; his wife will wear calico dresses, do her own sewing, and with the assistance of a soldier do her house work; give birth to children in a log-cabin, or, what is not rare, in a tent, with only the assistance a company laundress can render; that his children shall grow up without books or any knowledge of the world, that fits them to earn their own living in civilian life, and without home or local attachments. Credit is not expected for enduring these discomforts, but they are mentioned to explain our expenses and warn citizens desirous of entering the service.

Since writing the above an addition has been made to the pay, but it is still insufficient. OLD SOLDIER.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Craig, N. M., on Wednesday, the 15th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Colonel William R. Gerhart, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops; Brevet Captain Charles Meinhold, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain Frederick Darne, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant Richard Wall, Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. M. Kerr, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops; Second Lieutenant F. U. Robinson, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops; Second Lieutenant John C. Thompson, Third U. S. Cavalry; Judge-advocate, First Lieutenant N. S. Wheeler, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

## LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1867.

## ARMY.

Adjutant, 42d regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.  
Blackwell, Sidney S., 2d New York Cavalry.  
Downing, Obadiah J., 24 New York Cavalry.  
Dye, Colonel Wm. McE.  
Fitch, Captain Henry T., Assistant Quartermaster.  
Grover, Major-General.  
Hyatt, Captain James C.  
McClellan, General George B.  
McClure, Captain J. W.  
Roome, Lieutenant John L.  
Starbuck, Lieutenant George B.  
Shain, Major Walter.

## NAVY.

Braine, D. S., Commander, U. S. Navy.  
Barton, G. D. F., U. S. Navy.  
Granville, Frederick, U. S. Navy.  
Gill, Captain Wm. H., U. S. Navy.  
Prentiss, George A., U. S. Navy.  
Porter, Colonel Wm. A., U. S. Navy.  
Putnam, Edwin, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.  
Stembel, Captain R. N., U. S. Navy.  
Tompson, Harry, U. S. Navy.

Letters have been received at this office for Lieutenant Sigismund S. Sternberg, 27th U. S. Infantry; Acting Master Robert Y. Holly, U. S. Navy; A. T. Tallman, late First Lieutenant 20th New York Battery; Colonel A. N. Duffee, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS [PUBLIC—No. 54.]

AN Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, one hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand and fifty dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, sixty-six thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For increase and expense of library, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of Board of Visitors, five thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, nine thousand dollars.

For horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five thousand dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery practice, five hundred dollars.

For furniture for cadets' hospital, two hundred dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers and retorts, six hundred dollars.

For materials for quarters for subaltern officers, five thousand dollars.

For ventilating and heating the barracks and other academic buildings; improving the apparatus for cooking for the cadets; repairing the hospital buildings, including the introduction of baths for the sick, the construction of water-closets in the library building, and new furniture for the recitation rooms, forty thousand dollars.

For purchase of fuel for cadets' mess hall, three thousand dollars.

For the removal and enlargement of the gas works, twenty thousand dollars.

For additional appropriations, for which estimates were not made last year:

For enlarging cadet laundry, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars.

For increasing the supply of water, replacing mains and so forth, fifteen thousand dollars.

For ice-house and additional store and servants' rooms, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For fire-proof building for public offices, fifteen thousand dollars.

For breast-high wall of water battery, five thousand dollars.

For permanent derrick on the wharf, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the cadets of the Military Academy be entitled to the ration now received by the acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy, commencing at the date of the approval of the law authorizing the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the assistant professor of Spanish shall receive the same pay and emoluments allowed to other assistant professors of the academy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no part of the money appropriated by this or any other act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in Rebellion against the Government of the United States, apportioned after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until such State shall have been restored to its original relations to the Union.

Approved, February 27, 1867.

## [PUBLIC—No. 85.]

AN Act making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:

For Fort Scammel, Portland, Me., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Georges, on Hog Island ledge, Portland, Me., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston, Mass., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at entrance of New Bedford Harbor, Mass., thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y., fifty thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Fla., twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort at Point, San Francisco, Cal., fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Lime Point, Cal., fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort McClary, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., fifty thousand dollars.

For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of sites now occupied and lands proposed to be occupied for permanent sea-coast defences: *Provided*, That no such purchase shall be made except upon the approval of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and the validity of the title by the Attorney-General, fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase of sites now occupied by temporary sea-coast defences: *Provided*, That no such purchase shall be made except upon the approval of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and the validity of the title by the Attorney-General, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For construction and repair of barracks and quarters for engineer troops at the depot of engineer supplies near St. Louis, Missouri, twenty thousand dollars.

For construction and repairs of barracks for engineer troops at the depot of engineer supplies at Willett's Point, N. Y., twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall not be over fifty per cent. of the foregoing appropriations expended during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the residue thereof shall not be expended till otherwise ordered.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in order to determine the relative powers of resistance of the turret and the broadside system of iron-clad vessels of war, and whether or not our present heaviest guns are adequate to the rapid destruction of the heaviest plated ships now built, or deemed practicable on either system, and whether or not our best stone forts will resist our heaviest guns, and if not, what increase in strength, by adding either stone or iron or variation in form, is necessary to that end, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to detail a joint board of not less than six competent officers, three from the Army and three from the Navy, whose duty it shall be to construct, and test by firing upon them, such targets as they may deem necessary for the purpose above named. And the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to supply the Board with such facilities for this purpose as they may require: *Provided*, it can be done from the unexpended funds and materials now at their disposal, the expenses to be borne equally by the War and Navy Departments, and from such funds at their disposal as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may designate respectively.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

Brevet Colonel Jas. F. Meline, has been appointed General Inspector of Registration, and Chief of Bureau of Civil Affairs for the Third Military District, including the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.



## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 29.—Surgeon James Suddards, to duty on board the *Oncida*.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon John D. Murphy, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Dodge, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Ramsey, to duty on board the *Lenape*.  
Second Assistant Engineer Thomas La Banc, to duty at League Island, Pa.

MAY 1.—Surgeon Maries Duvall, to duty on board the *Guerrero* on May 20th, and, in addition to his ordinary duties, he will perform those of Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster W. N. Watmough, to duty on board the *Onward*.  
Paymaster Eliza W. Dunn, to duty as Inspector in charge of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New York.

Sailmaker Theodore O. Herbert, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.  
Gunner Richard J. Hill, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

MAY 2.—Surgeon Joseph Wilson, to assume the duties of President of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia of which he is a member.

Surgeon David Harlan, to duty as President of the Naval Medical Board to examine the physical qualifications of midshipmen for promotion.

Surgeons Robert T. Macoun and Robert Woodworth, to duty as members of the Medical Board of which Surgeon Harlan is President.

Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, to duty as Recorder of the Medical Board of which Surgeon Wilson is President.

Commodore B. F. Sands, Captain John C. Howell, Surgeon William Pinkney and Chief Engineer William Roberts, to duty as members of the Board of Visitors to witness the annual examination of the several classes of midshipmen at the Naval Academy on the 20th instant.

MAY 3.—Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, to command the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander Gilbert C. Witte, to duty on board the school ship *Sabine*.

MAY 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, to duty on board the *Guerrero* on the 20th inst.

Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell, to duty on board the *De Soto*.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 29.—Passed Assistant Surgeon William K. Van Ruyven, from duty on board the *Lenape*, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer R. L. Webb, from duty on board the *Peria*, and ordered to the *Franklin* on June 1, 1867.

Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, from duty on board the *Peria*, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Charles W. Horner, from duty on board the *Suwanee*, and ordered to return to New York.

APRIL 30.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Meade, from duty on board the *Memphis*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 1.—Paymaster H. F. Tuttle, from duty on board the *Onward*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 2.—Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, from duty as Recorder of the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as a member of that Board.

Chief Engineer James W. King, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on June 1, 1867, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer William W. Wood, from duty at the Naval Academy on the 15th inst., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and granted leave of absence.

MAY 3.—Commander A. C. Rhind, from the command of the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 29.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin W. Fowler, to duty on board the *Sorrel*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. McDermott, to duty on board the *Ascutey*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Platt, to duty on board the *Franklin* on June 1st.

MAY 2.—Mates F. H. Wing, G. L. McGown, Henry A. Rogers and Peter Harmony, to duty on board the *Oncida*.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 29.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Hawley Brown, from duty on board the *Ascutey*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles A. Enggren, from duty on board the *Sorrel*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 30.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Goringe, from command of the *Memphis*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Masters Henry B. Baker, Lyman Wells, Acting Ensigns James B. Russell, J. J. Keliher, John Gunn, Mate Peter Harmony, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Burleigh, Acting First Assistant Engineer James B. Farrand, Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. A. Appold, Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. Reid Peterson, William J. Arthur, John B. Safford, John Reusch, from duty on board the *Memphis*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 2.—Mate W. H. Howland, from duty on board the *Chocoma*, and granted leave for discharge.

## DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

APRIL 30.—Mate E. V. B. Smith, of the *De Soto*.

## PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MAY 3.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant De Witt C. Kells.

## DISMISSED.

APRIL 30.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers John G. Cunningham and John W. Briggs.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MAY 4.—Acting Ensign Arthur J. Hider.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns E. G. Blanchard, from May 1st, and Hugh Jones, from May 4th.

Mate George E. Simmons, from May 4th.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Isaac P. Pugley, from September 13, 1864, and Henry A. Mitchell, from October 28, 1865.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending May 4, 1867:

Silas Church, landsman, April 24th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

George G. Stoddard, Lieutenant marines, April 26th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

William Kennedy, coal-heaver, April 25th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Cadwalader Ringgold, rear-admiral, April 29th, New York.

Richard S. one, ordinary seaman, April 3d, U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt*.

Robert L. Roberts, marines, March 4th, U. S. steamer *Dacotah*.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The resignation of Surgeon John Vansant, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, has been accepted, to take effect from May 1st.

Permission to duty reporting to the Commanding General and Medical Director Department of the Platte, as directed in Special Orders No. 211, April 24, 1867, from the Headquarters of the Army, has been granted Brevet Major W. R. Ramsey, Assistant Surgeon, for fifteen days.

## CONFIRMATION OF BREVETS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 23, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Grosman, Colonel U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General David H. Vinton, Colonel U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Andrew J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from May 19, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph H. Bill, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major De Witt C. Peters, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Alden, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John Vansant, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles C. Byrne, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Clinton Wagner, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph F. Wright, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles C. Gray, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William C. Spencer, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Francis L. Town, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John H. Frantz, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. D. Wolverton, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George A. Otis, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from September 29, 1866.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Brevet Captain Edward Curtis, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Andrew J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from May 19, 1865.

## BREVETS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Orrie F. Ferry, to date from May 23, 1865.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Samuel M. Pollock, to date from March 13, 1865.

John A. Steiner, March 13, 1865.

William P. Innis, March 13, 1865.

J. K. Robinson, March 13, 1865.

Andrew J. Alexander, April 16, 1865.

Francis L. Cramer, March 13, 1865.

Robert E. Patterson, late Colonel of the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry H. Giesey, late Major of the 46th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Dallas, Georgia, where he was killed, to date from May 23, 1864.

Brevet Colonel James A. Congdon, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Calvin N. Otis, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 100th New York Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Alexander Gardner, late Colonel of the 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, where he was mortally wounded, to date from September 13, 1864.

## TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Robert Thomson, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Giesey, late Major of the 46th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Dallas, Georgia, where he was killed, to date from May 23, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens J. Joyce, late Captain of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alonso Churchill, late Surgeon of the 14th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Claessens, late Captain of the 146th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David F. Ritchie, late Captain of the 1st New York Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ezra F. Wetmore, late Major of the 29th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Reynolds, late Major of the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

James A. Congdon, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Calvin N. Otis, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 100th New York Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Everts S. Ewing, late Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from October 6, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney M. Taylor, late Major of the 12th New York Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Legrand W. Perce, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department in 1863 and 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

George W. Lee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Dewitt C. Cram, to date from March 13, 1865.

Augustus Boyd, to date from March 13, 1865.

Francis L. Cramer, to date from March 13, 1865.

Henry H. Giesey, late Major of the 46th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Dallas, Ga., where he was killed, to date from May 23, 1864.

Alonso Churchill, late Surgeon of the 14th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Thomas M. Flanahan, late Surgeon of the 146th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major David F. Ritchie, late Captain of the 1st New York Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 3, 1865.

Ezra F. Whitmore, late Major of the 27th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William H. Reynolds, late Major of the 14th New York Heavy

Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Everts S. Ewing, late Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from October 6, 1865.

Rodney M. Taylor, late Major of the 12th New York Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major A. W. Shaffer, Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Legrand W. Perce, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department, in 1863 and 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Nathaniel S. Constable, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Richard Middleton, to date from March 13, 1865.

Frank M. Spaulding, to date from March 13, 1865.

James J. Sullivan, to date from March 13, 1865.

R. D. Morehouse, to date from March 13, 1865.

Homer L. Thayer, to date from March 13, 1865.

David P. Marshall, to date from March 13, 1865.

William G. Dorman, to date from March 13, 1865.

Adolphus Erdman, to date from March 13, 1865.

George W. Lee, to date from March 13, 1865.

David E. Proctor, to date from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Chase, to date from March 13, 1865.

F. C. Brown, to date from March 13, 1865.

Alexander M. Poundstone, to date from March 13, 1865.

R. Watson Sease, to date from March 13, 1865.

Everts S. Ewing, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. W. Shaffer, Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William N. Chamberlin, late First Lieutenant of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for faithful and gallant services during the rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain E. A. Montooth, late First Lieutenant of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Phineas F. Barnard, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Nathaniel S. Constable, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Ira C. Potter, late First Lieutenant of the 76th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Edward Warr, late Captain of the 117th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

John Kerrigan, late Captain of the 117th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

James E. Jenkins, late Captain of the 146th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William A. Walker, late First Lieutenant of the 146th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Henry E. Jones, late Captain of the 146th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Joseph C. Tillinghast, late Captain of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Dean M. Rockwell, late Captain of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

L. R. Clark, late Captain of the 117th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William E. Mercer, late Captain of the 3d New York Light Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

John Jones, late Captain of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Horatio Hight, to date from March 13, 1865.

Frank M. Spaulding, to date from March 13, 1865.

William G. Dorman, to date from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Chase, to date from March 13, 1865.

R. Watson Sease, to date from March 13, 1865.

Everts S. Ewing, to date from March 13, 1865.

Daniel A. Callahan, to date from March 13, 1865.

William N. Chamberlin, late First Lieutenant of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for faithful and gallant services during the rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

William Wright, late First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 146th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Ira C. Potter, late First Lieutenant of the 76th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant E. Oliver Kinnie, late Second Lieutenant of the First New York Light Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Edward P. Newkirk, late First Lieutenant of the 1st New York Light Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE STATE CONVENTION.**—Among the topics which will be discussed at the meeting of the State Convention in June next, is the necessity for continuing in force all the laws at present governing the National Guard. Every year it is with considerable difficulty that the requisite appropriation for current expenses is passed by the Legislature. At the present time one of the largest items in these expenses is the amount paid by the State for uniforms, and it is a matter of very serious doubt whether there is any absolute need for such an appropriation. The withdrawal of this aid would doubtless be keenly felt by Mr. Boylan and most of the rural regiments, but we doubt if any healthy city organization would suffer from it. However, the point to be considered is, of what advantage to the State are those regiments which would not be in existence were they not furnished with uniforms at the expense of the State? There can be no doubt that the enrolment and fines of the un-uniformed Militia could in the cities be made to pay the expenses of the National Guard regiments within city limits. Of late years, however, this enrolment has been badly managed, and very little of the money collected has found its way into the coffers of the State. The amendments to the code passed at the last session of the Legislature give to the National Guard certain privileges, and it is for them to look after their own interests. Fifty thousand is certainly too large a number of men to be exempted from jury duty every seven years, when jurors are as scarce as they are now, and far too large a number to be uniformed by the State. Consolidation is the jewel which will secure us what we already have, while by lopping off these half-alive branches the life of the main trunk will be made much more vigorous. According to the revised Code, each regiment must have an aggregate force of three hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates, and the sooner this provision is put into effect, the better. Let us see to it, too, that the next enrolment is more efficiently made than was the last.

**FIELD DAYS AT EAST NEW YORK.**—We publish elsewhere in this issue a communication from an officer of the First division on the subject of brigade field days at East New York. We commend the remarks of our correspondent to the earnest attention of the readers of the JOURNAL. There are certainly very serious objections to crossing the river and going so great a distance for military exercise. It is also very doubtful whether any fit space for a brigade drill ground can be found in the Central Park. We are not inclined to look favorably upon this practice of going to East New York, but we know at present of no efficient remedy for what we believe is an acknowledged evil. Brigade commanders must certainly be allowed an opportunity of exercising their commands at least once a year, but the trouble is, the amount of time which is consumed in going to and coming from the drill ground. We desire to have this matter fully discussed, and should be pleased to hear still further the views of our readers on the subject.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—The annual drill of this brigade took place at Tompkins Square, on Monday, the 6th instant, commencing at half past two o'clock. This brigade originally comprised the First and Third Cavalry, the Second, Seventy-first, Seventy-third, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments of Infantry. The last three regiments, however, were so only in name, and have recently been disbanded by orders from Albany. The First and Third Cavalry were transferred to form the nucleus of the Cavalry brigade which is commanded by Brigadier-General Postley. To make up for these drafts on the strength of this brigade, the Twelfth regiment was transferred to it from the Second, while upon the retirement of Brigadier-General Spicer, Colonel William G. Ward, of the Twelfth regiment, was elected his successor.

It has heretofore been customary to have brigade field days at East New York; but inasmuch as the First brigade is composed of only three regiments, General Ward determined very wisely to have his brigade drill at Tompkins Square, which would also be more convenient to Major-General Shaler, who reviewed the brigade on this occasion. It is well known that General Ward is an ardent admirer of Morris's tactics; but we observed that the fifty-four movements which were prescribed to be executed were all according to Casey. The regiments composing the brigade formed in brigade line at a little after half-past two o'clock, the Second being on the right, under the command of Colonel Thomas Reid; the Twelfth, under command of Colonel John Ward, next; the Seventy-first, Colonel T. W. Parmele commanding, being on the left. The regiments when formed in line, covered the east side of the square, three companies being either on the left flank of the brigade or in the rear of the line, according to circumstances. After the line was formed and Brigadier-General Ward had assumed command he exercised the brigade in opening and closing the ranks, and in the loadings and firing without cartridges. At this point of the drill Major-General Shaler appeared on the ground. The General was attended by the following members of his staff: Brevet Major-General Hamblin, Inspector; Colonel Oakley, Judge Advocate; Colonel McMillan, Surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel Bend, Quartermaster, and Majors Fowler and Diggs, Aides-de-Camp. The Major-General and his staff were mounted and in full uniform, their horses being caparisoned with saddle-cloths and gold lace befitting their rank. The General, as well as his staff, wore the Grant or Pilgrim hat, and their appearance as they rode down the line was exceedingly military and imposing. After the brigade had paid the customary honors to General Shaler, and he had resumed his place in front of the line the regiments were broken into column of companies and passed in review in common and quick time. The band at first played slow time, but being ordered to change from this to common time, some confusion was produced in the marching. Colonel Reid of the Second, was the only field officer of this regiment who was mounted, and his regiment made a very indifferent appearance, the men marching unsteadily, and the officers saluting poorly. The Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments made a very handsome appearance, the officers for the most part saluting correctly. When the line passed in quick time a number of the officers of the Second regiment saluted, as did also the colors. The officers of the other regiments, however, did not salute, as required by the regulations. The officers of the Second regiment were the only ones of the brigade, except General Ward and staff, who wore the full dress hat and epaulettes, which looked rather oddly on them, inasmuch as the men of this regiment are not half drilled. The Major of the Seventy-first regiment had a very fine set of Mexican equipments on a very indifferent looking horse. Mexican saddles are, no doubt, very good for hunting on the plains or when riding through the chaparral, but they are decidedly out of place at a parade of a National Guard organization.

After the close of the review, General Ward commenced with the nineteenth movement (advance in line) on the card, and went to the thirty-fifth. The advance in line of the Twelfth and Seventy-first

was very good, the latter regiment, however, being much the steadier of the two. In the firing, blank cartridges were used. The battalion fire of the Seventy-first was excellent, that of the Twelfth was good, but that of the Second was execrable, the greater portion of the men holding their muskets at an angle of forty-five degrees and blowing away without order or waiting for the commands. This regiment wants looking to sadly, unless it is preparing for the fate of the Seventy-seventh, Ninety-fifth and the like. The companies of the Second were not properly equalized and the movements of this regiment were such as to mar the appearance of what was a good drill.

In moving by the right of companies to the front, Captain McAfee's company of the Twelfth regiment was deployed in advance of the brigade as skirmishers (firing). So also in the retirement in line this company skirmished as a rear guard. The skirmishers were evidently a little nervous, but did very well. From the thirty-fifth movement General Ward went to the seventh on the card, and from the eighteenth back again to the thirty-fifth, closing the drill at half past five, and at the forty-first movement. The firing was stopped by General Shaler for fear of accident, and it was on this very account that the police kept the greater part of the spectators outside the limits of the square. The entire drill was a very creditable one, and General Shaler expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments. The drill was witnessed by the other brigade commanders of the First division, as well as a large number of military men.

**OFFICERS' DRILL, THIRD BRIGADE.**—A drill of the officers of this brigade took place at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of the 6th inst. The attendance was not very large, the officers of the Eighth regiment being most numerous, and only one colonel being present. The drill was conducted by Brigadier-General J. M. Varian in person, who was attended by his staff. The officers of the First regiment were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Perley; Lieutenant-Colonel Haws commanded those of the Seventh; Lieutenant-Colonel Scott those of the Eighth; Lieutenant-Colonel Braine those of the Ninth; Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry those of the Thirty-seventh; Major Goldschmidt, and subsequently Colonel Le Gal, those of the Fifty-fifth. General Varian was very minute in his instructions, but the officers did not appear to be very attentive. The general is certainly very much in earnest, and active in attending to his duties, but we doubt if he will succeed in getting up a corresponding interest on the part of his officers in the brigade drills. We believe the truth of the matter is that most of the officers of the Third brigade attend to their companies and regiments pretty faithfully during the drill season, so that they are loth to give up four or five additional nights to theoretical instruction in the school of the brigade. If this is really the case, as they claim, and perhaps justly, we believe that they can easily arrange the matter by making the proper representations to their brigade commander. The drill on last Monday was much the same as usual, nothing occurring which was worthy of special remark. The officers of the Fifty-fifth need considerable instruction to place them on a par with the other officers of their brigade. General Varian has appointed Colonel Blauvelt of his staff Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade. We understand that the field day of this brigade will take place at East New York on the first Thursday in June next, on which occasion Major-General Shaler will review the command.

**DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A drill of this regiment took place at Tompkins square on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst. A drill of the Eighty-fourth regiment had been ordered at this place for the same afternoon, but as Colonel Conkling had failed to notify division headquarters of the fact, and thus secure the ground, he was compelled to give way in favor of Colonel Clark. The regimental line was not formed until after 4 o'clock. Lieutenant Ray acted as Adjutant, and the companies paraded with a front of twenty-five men each. The rain which had fallen during the earlier part of the day had laid the dust so that the ground was in good condition for drilling. The police arrangements were under the supervision of Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and were very good, although we think the Captain should have been allowed to detail more men for this duty. The appearance of the regiment in line was excellent, the men standing erect and firm. The discipline of the sixth and tenth companies is not, however, what it should be, and we noticed, in several of the movements, members of these companies looking about and laughing while in the ranks. Major Jos. Young, having tendered his resignation, was not present at the drill, and Captain Geo. Wm. Smith, of the eighth company, acted as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Haws being also present. The drill was conducted by Colonel Emmons Clark, who was dismounted, as were also the other field officers. If the field officers had been mounted they would have been able to supervise the movements to greater advantage. The men went through the various evolutions with a steadiness deserving of the greatest commendation. In fact it is in the school of the soldier that the Seventh so far excels any other regiment in the city or State. We know that there are others who think differently, and it is for just this reason that we would like to see a competitive drill between one or more companies of the Seventh and an equal number of the Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, or any of the better class of regiments of the First division. A few minor mistakes were made, but this was chiefly owing to the fact that the companies on the flanks could not frequently hear the orders. In the various formations from column into line the general guides were not on the line as promptly as they should have been. Colonel Clark is a good drill officer, and was ably seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and Captain Smith, who was formerly Adjutant of the regiment, the former officer being very efficient in placing markers and guides at correct distances from each other. It is somewhat hard to speak of the movements of this regiment without being fulsome, for, although mistakes are sometimes made, everything is done in a soldierly manner. One marked feature of the drills of this regiment is that the officers know their duties, and are in the right place at the right time. When the battalion changed front forward on the right company, and we had an opportunity of seeing the rear rank and file closers of the battalion, and we were glad to observe that the rear rank was for the most part as steady as the front, which is not usually the case. The drill closed at half-past six o'clock, at which time the principal portion of the prescribed (112) movements had been gone through with; after which the regiment marched to the armory and dismissed. We were glad to notice that very few cards were to be seen; in fact we did not notice one. A dinner *a la carte* is well enough, but we have no fancy for drills so served up, although it appears to be decidedly the fashion.

**NATIONAL GUARD LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.**—The plan of forming mutual life insurance companies, to be composed of the members of the various regiments of the National Guard, is meeting with general favor in the First division. Associations of this kind have

been formed in the Ninety-sixth, Fifth and Eleventh regiments, and a plan for such an association has been proposed by the Board of Officers of the Fourth regiment. The general features of the plan are that a certain number of men agree to pay a given amount of money each upon the decease of a member to his nearest surviving relative.

In the Eleventh regiment this association is under the control of thirty-three delegates, three of whom are from the Board of Officers and three from each of the companies of the regiment. On last Monday the Board of Trustees of the Eleventh regiment organized by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Captain Wm. Seebach; Vice President, Sergeant Charles Boxberg; Financial Secretary, Private Herman Scheulen; Recording Secretary, Lieutenant Henry Rommel; Treasurer, Captain Julius Bockell. A resolution was passed unanimously to have the insurance go into effect on the 1st day of June, at 12 o'clock at noon, and that every one of the present members of the regiment, who is not a member of the society on that day will be treated in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down for new members, who enter into the regiment after the first day of June, namely, he must first produce a certificate from the Regimental Surgeon that he is physically sound and healthy before he can become a member of the life insurance society. After the Chairman had appointed a committee of five delegates to draw up a constitution and by-laws, the Board adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 20th inst., on which evening the first instalment will be received.

**OFFICERS' DRILL, FOURTH BRIGADE.**—A drill of the officers of this brigade took place at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, on Friday evening, the 3d inst., for practice in brigade evolutions. Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall was in command, the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth regiments being represented. The officers were ordered to be formed in one rank and four equal subdivisions, each under the command of a captain. The officers of the Eleventh regiment were present in largest numbers, the representation from the Twenty-second being next in number. Strange to say, the officers of the Seventy-ninth were under the command of the adjutant, although several captains were present. It is decidedly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline for a captain to suffer himself to be commanded by a lieutenant. The adjutant has authority, because he speaks for the colonel, and he can only command a battalion when no captains are present and he is the senior lieutenant. The brigade commander should not have allowed this irregular exercise of command. Lieutenant-Colonel Cavanaugh was in command of the officers of the Sixty-ninth, which has suffered considerably by reason of the prolonged absence of its colonel, Brevet Major-General McMahon. The Irish make fine soldiers when they are properly commanded, but we do not know at the present time of a single healthy organization in the National Guard which is chiefly composed of that nationality. The blundering of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth greatly marred the effect of the drill. The General gave his orders in a clear manner, and the entire drill was in brigade movements, so that if the officers paid attention they should not make any mistake when the brigade has a field day.

The Adjutant of the Twenty-second regiment was very active in posting markers, etc., which he did rapidly and correctly, evincing that thorough knowledge of his duties which is always so desirable in an Adjutant. We think the Fourth regiment should have turned out more officers, and have been more correct in executing manoeuvres. The advance in line was well done, because the color-bearer of the battalion of direction (Fourth regiment) was given successive points to march on. General Aspinwall certainly makes an efficient commander, but we think some of his regiments need looking after.

It was rather objectionable to have a company meeting at the armory on the same evening as an officers' drill, for when the meeting was over the men stood about the room making remarks about their officers, which is always objectionable. There was a lack of uniformity about the dress of several of the field officers, some of them wearing dark-blue instead of light-blue pants, as prescribed by par. 1,400 of the State Regulations. The field and staff officers of the Twenty-second regiment did not wear the rectangle of the shoulder-strap. In the field officers were allowed and even ordered to omit such portions of the uniform as would tend to make them special marks for the enemy's sharpshooters, but these reasons hardly apply to officers of the National Guard in times of peace.

**SWORD EXERCISE.**—There are at present two gentlemen endeavoring to get up classes in the sword exercise, to be composed of the members of the National Guard. As the systems of instruction proposed by these gentlemen are materially different, we suggest that they give an exhibition trial of skill, so that the officers and men of the First division may be able to judge for themselves as to which gentleman can best defend himself and then teach others to do the same. We should like to hear from Messrs. La Rue and O'Rourke on this subject.

**COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—At an election held by Company C, Seventh regiment, on the evening of May 1st, at the company armory, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Eugene B. Smith, Second Lieutenant Joseph Dore was elected to the position without competition. A ballot was then had for Second Lieutenant, vice Dore, promoted, and Sergeant Darius Ferry, Jr., was duly elected, also without opposition. The Orderly Sergeant, Charles F. Robbins declined to be a candidate, his present ambition being to become the most efficient Orderly in the Seventh regiment. Colonel Clark, who presided at the election, congratulated the company on their choice, and made a short, happy and complimentary speech, after which he retired amid the hearty cheers of the company. Captain Pollard then took the chair, and an election was held for non-commissioned officers, resulting in the choice of Corporal James B. Haig for junior Sergeant, vice Ferry, promoted, and Private Edgar Ketchum, Jr., for Corporal, vice Haig, promoted.

**TOMPKINS PARADE GROUND.**—The following drills will take place at this place during the coming week: Monday, Third Cavalry, 3 p. m.; Tuesday, First Cavalry, 2 p. m.; Wednesday, Squadron Washington Grays, 2 p. m.; Thursday, Eleventh Infantry, 2 1/2 p. m. On Friday, the 24th inst., the Seventh regiment will drill at this place, at 3 p. m.

**THIRD DIVISION.**—Major-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding the Third division, has announced his staff, which is composed of the following named officers: Colonel Le Grand Benedict, of Troy, N. Y., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Colonel James P. McKean, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Inspector; Colonel John H. Quackenbush, Troy, N. Y., Engineer; Colonel James Forsyth, Troy, N. Y., Judge Advocate; Colonel LeRoy McLean, Troy, N. Y., Surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Egolf, Troy, N. Y., Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Moses C. Green, Troy, N. Y., Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen F. Corlies, Albany, N. Y., Commissary.



Major Chester Griswold, Troy, N. Y., Aide-de-Camp; Major Francis M. Plum, Troy, N. Y., Aide-de-Camp; Captain Edward M. Green, Troy, N. Y., Aide-de-Camp. With the exception of Colonel Forsyth, Major Griswold and Captain Green, these officers served in the Army during the Rebellion.

**THIRD REGIMENT.**—This regiment will assemble in full uniform (for inspection) at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m. Field and staff will report to the commandant at the above place at 7 1/2 p. m. Non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the same place and hour. The commandant trusts that every officer and member will be present on this occasion, as every one absent will be returned to Albany. Captain Humphreys, Company C, will detail one corporal and one file of men for guard duty at the door; they will report at 7 1/2 p. m. This being a private drill, no spectators will be admitted except the Press. Commandants of companies will have their reports ready, and turn in the same on the following day without fail. Fine for absence, \$5.

**STATE CLAIMS.**—Colonel John Oakley introduced in the Assembly a bill, which passed both Houses, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners not exceeding three in number who shall have power to confer with like commissioners representing the United States, and to adjust and settle the claims of the State against the United States for expenses incurred in the organization, equipment, subsistence and transportation of troops in the late war. During the past year Governor Fenton has collected about a million dollars of claims for the State from the United States. About the same amount, however, remains still unsettled owing to the imperfectness of vouchers, which will now doubtless be settled, as the General Government are disposed to act liberally in the matter.

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Leonard, the newly elected Major of this regiment, entered the Volunteer service as Adjutant of the 162d New York Volunteers, and rose to be Major of that regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard served in the campaigns in the Teche country, La., and afterwards at the siege of Fort Hudson, where he volunteered as one of the storming party. The Major received his brevet as Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Hudson. Notwithstanding his promotion and brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard "bears his blushing honors meekly," and will no doubt prove as efficient a field officer as he did a regimental adjutant.

**ELVENTH BRIGADE.**—A drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers of this command took place at the Portland avenue arsenal Brooklyn, on Thursday evening the 9th inst. A similar drill is ordered for the 23d inst., at the same place. Commissioned officers are directed to appear with swords, and non-commissioned officers with muskets and bayonets.

**DRESS PARADE.**—In compliance with the request of several correspondents we will publish in our next issue a description of the manner in which the cadets at the Military Academy perform the ceremony of dress parade.

**ELVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment will parade in fatigue dress, armed and equipped for battalion drill, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at Tompkins square. Line will be formed on Tenth street, right on Avenue A, at half-past two o'clock p. m. precisely.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—This regiment will parade in its new uniform some time during the present month, and on which occasion will be presented by Brigadier-General Palmer, on behalf of Governor Fenton, with an elegant stand of colors.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—It is proposed to have a drill of this regiment at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, in the course of a week or two, the orders for which have not as yet been issued.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—We understand that General Postley intends to order a field day of this brigade (mounted), at East New York, in the early part of the first week in the month of June.

**SECOND BRIGADE.**—We understand that Captain J. M. Frohlich has been appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant of this brigade.

**THIRD BRIGADE FIELD DAY.**—This brigade will parade for drill at East New York on Thursday, the 6th of June next.

#### BRIGADE FIELD DAYS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The members of the First division National Guard State of New York have been in high place all winter; they thought they saw a brilliant future before them. The Legislature had given them a law nearly perfect in its details. Under its provisions the "old fogies" had been gotten rid of, and men of well-known experience put in their places. Incompetent subordinates had also been disposed of, and the tone of the service raised. Last, but not least, a parade ground of ample size, if not of convenient location, had been provided for their benefit. Armories have been fitted up for most of the regiments, and everything went to show that at last the National Guard was to be looked upon as an army of citizen soldiers ready for any duty it might be called upon to perform for the protection of the law-abiding people of the State, to be trained to this service, and no more to be paraded for useless "field days," in order that General Blank might show the reporters that he still lived. In other words, it was supposed by all that the old "Militia" had disappeared, and that a new force had taken its place.

But now that Summer is near at hand the members of a certain brigade are likely to have their joy turned to sorrow. It has been intimated at headquarters that the old routine is still to be followed, and that the force is to be ordered to that abomination of all field and line officers in the First division, East New York. Why cannot we learn by experience? The past has shown that more harm than good has always resulted from this yearly "campaign," and yet it is persisted in. Let us hope that our intimations will prove unfounded, and, in the meantime, look at these "brigade field days" in their true light.

The first question is, What is the use of these "field days?" I answer, they are of no use whatever. The only persons interested, besides the General, are the field officers of the different regiments, and they can just as well be taught the "evolutions" theoretically as to be taken to East New York, and there made to practice on the rank and file of their regiments. The line officers learn very, very little in addition to what they have already been taught in the "school of the battalion," and the privates nothing. Even should it be admitted that much could be taught still, it would be of no practical use, for the "evolutions" are only of use in the field in active service, and there is not at present the slightest probability of the troops of the First division being called upon for any such duty. In time of peace we can be called upon only to put down a riot in a city where we could not manoeuvre by brigades for want of room; or to suppress an invasion in the State, which, if of any size, would compel the authorities to put the troops in camp until they could be equipped for the field, or if the same should be confined to a small section the troops would move by regiments or detachments. In case of a war the same rule would apply; we would either be sent into fortifications or camps, and then, and only then, would it be necessary for the Brigadier to put in practice those movements which the law requires him to teach theoretically to his officers, and if they are men of any understanding, which it is intended they shall be, they can very easily execute movements on the "field" which they are perfectly familiar with on the table.

The next question is, admitting that no good results, what can be the harm of a brigade drill at East New York? Let us answer this by reviewing the whole proceeding. In the first place, the men are ordered out by the Brigadier, with one day's rations, and to form the brigade line in another county, at a certain hour. He makes no arrangement for rations or transportation; this expense is thrown on

the men. The General and staff are there early, and make arrangements for their dinner at some hotel; the men, for what they care, can do likewise, fast, or carry their provision with them. As they do not care to starve, one or the other plan has to be adopted. Those regiments that can afford it, buy haversacks—you cannot draw them—and carry their provisions, taking care to have a well filled "soldier's companion" with them. The others, and these last are by far the larger number, depend on the "hotels," and huckster stands. Here is the foundation of all the trouble. A man is ordered to do what is impossible from want of proper equipments, and must therefore be allowed, during the long noon-day rest, to wander off in search of refreshment. He meets his comrades, and soldier-like, in spite of all orders, drinks the wretched stuff sold on the ground for whiskey; and, on rejoining the ranks, is unsteady, and, in some cases, totally unfit for further duty. The men, who have their rations with them, are in the same condition; the moment the rest is ordered the above-mentioned "soldier's companions" make their appearance, and are vigorously plied. Many who never drank before, and who could resist the temptation presented by the "hotels," are unable to withstand that of the "mess," and young men return from a "brigade field day" at East New York drunk, possibly for the first time in their lives, and by so doing bring the service into disrepute with their parents, friends and employers. Others, again, while on the ground, behave in such a manner as to upset all ideas of discipline, and bring disgrace upon themselves and their regiments.

All the brigades that visited East New York last year had more or less trouble, and the poor inhabitants, with the exception of the "hotels," were the sufferers. The troops' misbehavior, and how never to see them again. But why do not the officers prevent all this? will be asked. Because, some of them, looking upon the whole proceeding as a farce, care nothing about it, and are willing to let their men enjoy themselves, to counterbalance the trouble of getting there; and others, not having to furnish the rations, feel they have no right to prescribe what or how much their men shall eat and drink. The only thing that can be done under the circumstances, is to counsel the men that leave the ranks, command those that remain, and return to court-martial those who disgrace themselves. The Brigadier has the right to stop the sale of liquor on or near the ground, but it has never yet been done. Should these evils be corrected, there yet remains the trouble and expense of transportation. Should a regiment be marched out to the ground it would be unfitted for service for the day, and would be a record of long marches, and as the men are expected to work when there, they are obliged to bear the expense of railroad transportation. The journey to the ground is a simple and easy matter. It is the return trip that gives the trouble. The railroads bring crowds from the city, and immediately the drill is dismissed, a rush takes place for the cars, which are filled at once. The regiments find themselves deprived, for the time being, of about half their room, and only regain it after a wrangle, and, in one case last year, by a display of force. Well, they start for home at last. The majority of the cars are of the class known as "excursion cars," that is, large, open vehicles, with seats for about seventy-five persons. The men are excited and warm after the day's work, and under these circumstances are compelled to take an hour's ride against a wind blowing off the bay. The result can be imagined. It is a pity that the regimental surgeons have not a record of the number of men who have contracted the seeds of death on these occasions. It would astonish the public. Finally, they reach the ferries, are carried over to the New York side, and, after a long, weary march over the pavements, reach their armories. Now, after all this damage to morals, disposition, health and material, the men are dismissed, to witness at the next general turnout of the brigade or division their superiors committing the self-same blunders and errors in "forming the line" that have been made for the last twenty years. What a humbug our "Militia" system of "forming the line" is! If some of our newly-appointed generals will set themselves to work to correct the errors committed on these occasions, and show that they can handle a brigade in the streets of New York, they will make themselves the idols of their countrymen sooner than by endeavoring to practice movements which the men know to be of no practical use.

Officers of the National Guard: We must study the interest of the enlisted men, for without them our organization would not exist. Most of them are working men or clerks, and cannot give that time to the service which higher officers can. The number of day parades should not exceed the limit required by law, unless the excess be ordered on public holidays. The men should be trained only for the duty actually required of them. Greater attention should be paid to their individual setting-up, and in the battalion drill, street-firing, now much neglected, should receive more attention. And again, as our division is being constantly called on for secret duty, we should on these occasions endeavor to avoid all unnecessary "fuss" and confine ourselves to the forms laid down in the tactics and regulations. When we execute these movements correctly, we will have attained a degree of proficiency never yet reached in the National Guard, and may well boast of having the finest body of "citizen soldiers" in the world.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—Colonel George W. Johnston has recently made a thorough inspection of his regiment. We have not yet seen his report. The regiment will muster by companies, at each company armory, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, May 29th, for the annual inspection. The intention now is, to assemble the regiment upon the parade ground of the Common—same day—for parade and drill, at 1 p. m., or thereabouts. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers, a discussion ensued upon certain matters connected with a contemplated parade of the regiment, which called up Captain Fillebrown of Company A, who, in a short speech, took strong ground against the custom of independent company parades, and anything tending toward sustaining a company feeling antagonistic to the welfare of the whole regiment. We heartily second the opinions of the captain, for while a certain amount of company feeling and pride is undoubtedly requisite for the general good of a regiment, it should not be carried too far. A regiment should be a unit.

**SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—This command paraded about ninety men, equalized into six companies of seven files each, on Monday evening the 6th inst., for street drill. Lieutenant-Colonel O. W. Peabody was in command. Major Denny and Adjutant Moore were also present. The regiment was in Winter uniform. We are glad to be able to say that the regimental band, of nineteen pieces, made a very neat appearance. This was all the more noticeable because the military bands of Boston are generally very slack in all that appertains to neatness and uniformity in dress, equipments, and general bearing when on parade. We saw but one man without white gloves, one man wearing a cap cover, and some dozen men in citizens' pants. With these exceptions the command appeared to excellent advantage. The marching was good. The only fault to be found was that the rear ranks were not kept well closed up. The more we see of what there is of this command the more we regret that it is beyond rescuing. We cannot but admire the pluck if we may use the word in such a connection, displayed by the Lieutenant-Colonel in keeping his small command in such fine condition under so many dispiriting circumstances. If commanders of other corps in the Militia, would pay but one half the attention to their commands that Lieutenant-Colonel Peabody has shown this regiment, there would be much less occasion to find fault with them than at present is the case. No officer, whatever may be his rank or reputation as a soldier, can hope or expect to have a command in good condition without devoting considerable attention to it. The Second regiment, if consolidated or reorganized into a battalion of four companies, and as well officered as it is at present, must become a corps equal in every respect to the famous Fourth Infantry and Fourth rifle battalions of 1861. After the May inspection, something tangible will develop itself in regard to the regiment, upon which it would be safe to speculate as to its future fate.

**FIRST LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.**—An election for first Lieutenant of this battery was held at the armory on Cooper Street, Tuesday evening, May 7th. Thirty-nine men present. Brigadier-General

Burrill presided and Major C. W. Wilder acted as recorder. Butler Libbey was unanimously elected on the first ballot and accepted the position. Having undergone the "purifying" process, this battery is now making active efforts to regain its old proud position. It will succeed. The members are of right stamp to succeed. After the election, a section drill took place in which the two detachments appeared well posted in the few movements executed. The State House authorities, who were somewhat hasty in their steps looking toward a disbandment of this battery, because it had fallen off in numbers for a short time, on account of its internal troubles, must now see what a mistake they would have made. Why should this battery have been promptly disbanded upon its showing signs of weakness, and other organizations be allowed to live long after being death struck?

**THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.**—Orders have been issued from the Commonwealth headquarters which allow Colonel Burt to parade his regiment on Wednesday, May 29th, and which will probably take place at Taunton. The following officers have been commissioned in Company K, recently organized in Abington: Captain, Joshua F. Winslow; First Lieutenant, Morton E. Harding; Second Lieutenant, Timothy S. Atwood.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—Colonel D. G. Hardy proposes to personally make an unofficial inspection of the regiment upon each company's drill night, between now and May inspection. The regiment will parade on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 29th.

**NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—At the request of Captain Miller, commanding Company K, the following members of that company are dishonorably discharged the service, by an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, etc.: corporal Dennis W. McCarthy, privates John Scott, Henry Froud, Martin Tobin, Thomas Troy and John J. McCaul. The several companies are directed to have this order read to their commands at the first company meeting after it has been received.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 29, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending April 27, 1867:

##### SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Earl, Assistant Surgeon, September 1, 1866, vice J. W. Sheldon, resigned.  
William H. Porter, Adjutant, November 1, 1866, vice A. Van Vleet, resigned.  
James Halstead, Quartermaster, November 1, 1866, vice O. A. Gillett, resigned.  
Anthony B. Porter, Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1866, vice A. D. Foster, resigned.  
Anthony B. Porter, Captain, April 28, 1866, vice A. Kent, resigned.  
William H. Porter, Second Lieutenant, April 28, 1866, vice A. B. Porter, promoted.  
William H. Porter, First Lieutenant, August 8, 1865, vice D. C. Austin, resigned.  
Asariah C. Torrey, Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1866, vice Wm. H. Porter, promoted.

##### NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William S. Webster, Surgeon, March 18th, original appointment.

##### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles H. Babcock, Adjutant, April 11th, vice L. Blackman, removed from State.

##### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Luther P. Mather, First Lieutenant, February 28th, vice M. M. Hess, resigned.  
James E. Sager, Second Lieutenant, February 18th, vice L. P. Mather, promoted.  
William A. Stone, Captain, January 17th, vice Richard Ould, resigned.

##### ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William E. Straight, Captain, April 23d, original vacancy.  
Samuel H. Leavitt, Captain, April 23d, original vacancy.  
John Laidlaw, Captain, April 23d, original vacancy.  
Bray D. Hall, First Lieutenant, April 23d, original vacancy.  
Frank Frost, First Lieutenant, April 23d, original vacancy.  
John Davis, First Lieutenant, April 23d, original vacancy.  
Robert B. Murray, Second Lieutenant, April 23d, original vacancy.  
George W. Humphrey, Second Lieutenant, April 23d, original vacancy.  
John C. Keegan, Second Lieutenant, April 23d, original vacancy.  
REGIMENT AUTHORIZED IN THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, OSWEGO COUNTY.  
J. Nathaniel Beadle, Captain, January 4th, original vacancy.  
Loren B. Parker, Second Lieutenant, January 4th, original vacancy.  
Frank Wassen, First Lieutenant, January 4th, original vacancy.  
Andrew S. Corey, Captain, February 8th, original vacancy.  
William Curry, First Lieutenant, February 8th, original vacancy.  
John Potter, Second Lieutenant, February 8th, original vacancy.

##### FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending May 4, 1867.

##### NINTH BRIGADE.

John S. Dickerman, Assistant Adjutant-General, April 30, 1867. Original appointment.

##### ELVENTH BRIGADE.

William W. Buttle, Aide-de-Camp, April 30, 1867. Original appointment.

##### FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Nathaniel A. Gearheart, Adjutant, April 25, 1867. Original appointment.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 4, 1867:

April 27th, Seventh regiment, Quartermaster Edward Bernard.  
April 30th, Tenth regiment, Major John Dickerman.  
May 1st, Eleventh regiment, Second Lieutenant Jacob Kerner.  
May 3d, Twenty-first regiment, Captain John F. Coxhead.  
May 3d, Eighty-first regiment, Major John O. Graves.

##### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ENGINEERS.**—The calculated ranges of the firing of the 30-inch gun, given in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, were computed by means of angles taken from plane tables situated at the extremities of a base line of given length.

**VOLUNTEER ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.**—We do not attempt to find an authority for every appointment which is made. You must see yourself in all cases politics has much weight.

**THOMAS G., FORT ADAMS.**—We think it was a mistake ever to have paid out one dollar for bounty, as we have already said in our issue of the 23d of March. Individuals may feel that they have been unfairly dealt with, but they must remember that they would in the end have to pay in taxes as much as they received as bounty.

**U. S. M.**—An act has been introduced in the New York Legislature to incorporate a Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment Society. Major-General Shaler is one of the incorporators. The purpose of this society is to give employment to deserving men who have served during the Rebellion.

**SEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY.**—Your letter has been received, but you omitted to enclose the special order to which you refer.



## AN INCIDENT IN ARMY LIFE.

Implicit obedience is rigorously exacted as the very first of the duties in the Austrian military service. There was an old officer who formerly commanded a regiment of cavalry, an excellent and enthusiastic soldier, who had risen from the ranks, and understood the service thoroughly down to the minute details. He was, however, very rough and outspoken, and having served most of his time in secluded districts of Hungary, there had been small opportunity for him to grow more civilized or refined by frequenting good society. One unlucky day the whole regiment was assembled for drill. Somehow everything went wrong; each man tried his utmost, but to no avail; first one mischance then another occurred, until the fiery old Colonel could stand it no longer; so, sheathing his sword, he gave the staff orders to march their divisions home, and in a state of desperate indignation, rode off to the ground, saying to the officers as he did so—"Go to h—, gentlemen, and—." The rest of the sentence must be suppressed, as it cannot be given in English in its native simplicity. Now his voice was loud and strong, and whenever he gave the word of command it was heard by each man far and near. The last order appeared to the officers to have been given with unusual distinctness. Such an insult could not be submitted to by the officers of the imperial army without degradation, and it was instantly agreed to complain to the General through the Colonel, and obtain full and ample redress. In fact, the officers were unanimously of opinion that the Colonel must be made to resign. Accordingly, two of each rank were appointed to form a deputation, and, headed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, they appeared at the Colonel's quarters and demanded to be conducted to the General of Division, there, as they freely informed him, to complain of the questionable order they had received from their commander.

"Very good, gentlemen," the Colonel replied, "but, Adjutant, turn to page—, paragraph—, of the articles of war, and read it aloud for the benefit of my officers." The Adjutant obeyed, and read as follows: "Should an inferior consider that an order issued by a superior is unjust, he must first obey the order, and then only will he have a right to complain; otherwise he will be guilty of a breach of discipline."

"First obey the order and then complain," repeated the Colonel. "Gentlemen, have you obeyed my order?" The officers understood their position at once, and saw that the Colonel, availing himself of his accurate knowledge of the military regulations, had what is vulgarly called "planted" them. Accordingly, they immediately prepared to leave the room, but, to the relief of all parties, the Colonel at once made a very full apology. "He was," he said, "a rough old hussar, whose tongue too often outran his discretion; that he regretted sincerely the expression which had escaped him, and trusted that his officers would not consider it derogatory to their dignity to accept his excuses." Of course, this frank appeal was not made in vain. The matter was at once arranged, but it was for a long time a standing joke against the Hussars.

## ANDERSONVILLE—RESPONSIBILITY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, in one of his despatches, says:

The Judiciary Committee has in its possession a letter written by a Confederate soldier on duty at Andersonville prison pen to Jefferson Davis. The letter enters at length into details of the barbarous treatment. The writer says the Federal prisoners were frequently shot, and that Rebel officers were encouraging the slaughter. The writer also says he hates Yankees, was driven from his home in Louisiana by them, but still he cannot endure a service which compels him to witness and take part in such cruelties as were publicly practiced there. He wrote to Mr. Davis because he believed him to be a man of honor and a Christian, and that the terrible treatment meted out to the prisoners was certainly unauthorized by him. The soldier urged that he might be shielded from censure for writing the letter, and that President Davis should have the matter investigated and the abuses corrected. The endorsements show that Davis received this letter, but that his only action in the case was to refer it to General Winder, the person directly responsible for the whole atrocious prison system of the Rebels. It is known that there are also in the possession of the Government two letters from a Rebel surgeon at Andersonville to the Richmond authorities—one protesting against the barbarous treatment of the Federal prisoners, and a subsequent one evidently written after he had received an answer to the first, as he then apologizes for his previous protest, saying that when it was written he did not know that there were diplomatic reasons for the course pursued toward the prisoners, and in another place he speaks of having been ignorant of the international reasons for the treatment our prisoners received. These letters are the clearest evidence yet brought to light that the cruelties practiced upon our prisoners were deliberately

resorted to by the direction of Davis's government to force an exchange upon their own terms.

Those of our readers who were present at the review of the First brigade by Major-General Shaler, doubtless noticed the very elegant hats worn by the General and his staff. It may not be uninteresting to them to know that these hats were manufactured by Warnock, whose store is under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and who has the honor of being hat-maker-in-chief to his Generalship, Ulysses S. Grant. Warnock has a few more of the same sort left, which he is willing to dispose of for a reasonable consideration to military men desiring a neat and becoming head covering.

The United States Casualty Company has declared its first dividend, amounting to 12 1-2 per cent. of all premiums on policies in force on the 13th instant, that being the first anniversary of the company's organization. The Casualty being the only mutual American company, bids fair to absorb the lion's share of the accident business. A dividend of 12 1-2 per cent. to policy-holders, at the end of its first year's business, is certainly a very creditable achievement.

GRIFFIN & Christy's Minstrels, at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, on Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway, are certainly the best negro minstrel troupe ever collected in New York. Their "Original Bogus Japanese Jugglers" is certainly very amusing, as well as everything else they offer to the public. Their opera house is unusually well appointed, and the audiences deservedly large.

The Bunyan Pictorial is now on exhibition at Union Hall, on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, New York. The panoramic scenes are from pictures by such well-known artists as May, Kyle, Huntington, Church, Crosey, Duggan, Darley and others. They present to the spectator a continuous illustration of the sublime allegory of Bunyan, and enforce the lessons and illustrate the beauties of "The Pilgrim's Progress." To children especially the tableaux are full of interest, and to older folk they are equally, if differently, attractive. During the progress of the panorama Mr. Greenwood, the proprietor, explains the scenes depicted, using for the most part the strong, simple words of Bunyan himself.

## MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

MACHINERY—FOTTERBALL.—In Philadelphia, Pa., by the Right Reverend William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 24th, CLAYTON MACHINERY, late Captain Ninth U. S. Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. Army, to ANNA E., youngest daughter of the late Stephen G. Fotherball.

MISCELL.—FIER.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Wednesday, April 24th, by the Rev. Dr. Galland, Brevet Major Captain HENRY C. MEINKE, U. S. Army, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Rev. T. F. Fish, Chaplain U. S. Army. No cards.

ALLEN—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, May 1st, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., FRANK B. ALLEN, U. S. Navy, to MAGGIE L. WILLIAMS, of New York. No cards.

GREENE—HULL.—At St. Ann's Church, New York, on Thursday, May 3rd, by the Rev. Dr. Galland, Brevet Major CHARLES F. GREENE, Captain U. S. Army, and son of Major General George S. Greene, of Rhode Island, to MISS ARRY A. HULL, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

## DIED.

CARROLL.—At the quarters of the First U. S. Infantry, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., April 23d, Acting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS CARROLL, U. S. Army, aged 29 years, late of No. 617 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly on duty at Mount Pleasant U. S. General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and McClellan U. S. General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Remains forwarded to Keene, Ohio, for interment.

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By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

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**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all communications of inquiry addressed to the Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, will meet with respectful attention; but a stamp must be enclosed to cover expense of return postage.

H. D. WALLEN,  
Lieut.-Colonel 14th Infantry,  
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,  
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**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—A Dividend of Twelve and one-half per cent. has this day been declared upon the premium paid on policies in force on the 13th of April, 1867. This dividend is available in cash, to be used in reduction of the next regular annual or quinquennial premium. By order of the Board of Trustees.

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## THE GALAXY

FOR MAY 6, 1867.

The publishers have decided to consolidate the two fortnightly issues of THE GALAXY, and publish it hereafter as a monthly magazine, at the yearly subscription price of \$3 50 instead of \$5, as heretofore. The magazine will at the same time be enlarged to 128 pages, but without increase in the retail price, which will be as heretofore, thirty cents a copy. This is the third time THE GALAXY has been enlarged, the continued prosperity of the magazine justifying the publishers in dealing more liberally with their subscribers than they at first proposed. In respect of literary, typographical and artistic excellence, THE GALAXY will aim to hold the first place. In accordance with the new arrangements the next number of the magazine will be published on June 1st, making its appearance with the other monthlies about ten days in advance of that date.

The number for May 1st gives the third instalment of STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN, the new story by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Archie Lovell;" another instalment of WAITING FOR THE VERDICT, by Mrs. R. H. Davis, and the following articles:

OPIMUM AND ITS VICTIMS. By Alonso Calkins.  
ANOTHER VIEW OF MADAME RECAMIER. By C. Clark.

PARISIAN ENGLISH. By Edward Gould Buffum.  
THE DREAM-CHILD. By M. E.

NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE. By F. J. Ottensen.

MADEMOISELLE. By S. F. Hopkins.

A BIRD'S SONG. By E. R. Sill.

ART-CRITICISM REVIEWED. By C. P. Cranch.

WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant

White.

RUSSIAN AMERICA. By G. E. Pond.

NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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The elegant British iron steamship W. M. PENN will leave Pier No. 8, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on Saturday, May 11th, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

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The North German Lloyd's steamship HERMANN, W. H. Wenke, Master, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, on Saturday, Feb. 23, for Bremen, via Southampton, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen.

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton.  
First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$37 50  
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